WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL[illegible]

VOL. IV NO. 190 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921. TWO ANNAS

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 20	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 10	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management, Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Genka Maru	D Acshiwa	5945	2nd Oct	16th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct	25 „
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6995	22nd „	4th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochiai	3817	17 Nov	29th „

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about 1921.	Steamer	Tons.
15th October	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
29th „	MALWA *	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA *	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,340
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA *..	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7,94
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

P AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

About 1921	Steamer	Tons
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

About 1921	Steamer	
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about 1922	Steamers	
13th October	BAMORA	Karachi direct.
15th „	VARSOVA	East and South Africa.
16th „	LHASA	Karachi ports
17th „	LINGA	Bushire and Busreh.
19th „	TAROBA	Karachi & P. Gulf
30th „	VARELA	Karachi and Busreh.

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th October	SANGOLA	Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon.

Only limited saloon accommodation is available

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO., Nicol Road, Fort Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	18th Octr.	23rd Octr.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	26th „

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	75,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	59,60,650
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Agt. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]
CONTINGENCY FUND	[illegible]

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Haji Essak (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esqr., (Messrs. Laucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esqr., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esqr., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas). Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs.	85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs.	85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend. Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs.	6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur, Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends raised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FORBIAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL		$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND		£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND		$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kuala Lumpa	Shanghai	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao	
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock	
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio	
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,535
Paid-up Capital and Reserve	„	2,38,73,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	„	5,31,11,467

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London E. C.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital		£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital		£1,250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£ 750,000
Reserve Fund		£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. BRIGHTON,
Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Linton's Building,
39, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest possible, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency
Non corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED "A POOR MAN'S BANK" BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for the same at 5 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6 per cent. on sums above 5000, special terms for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short Terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.
Post Box 22, Phone 8334, Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,15,281	15 2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Peshawar City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Ilapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and [illegible] and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

[illegible] Manager.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY.
PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1920.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,169.
Investments in Government and other Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management, supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Valuation and Valuation, is entrusted to Licenced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for widows of subscribers by a monthly payment from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of contribution moderate, 20 per cent. Bonus to increase the wife pre-deceased. Policies lapse if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED— An ASSISTANT SOLICITOR Apply Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO., Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort.
A R1611

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1620

WANTED for a Dairy Co., an experienced man knowing correspondence and accounts. Pay very handsome according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1624

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE TEACHER for the Kendonmal Girls High School at Hyderabad Sind, free quarters provided on the premises state previous educational service, salary, and the period of binding. Apply the Manager direct.
A R1596

WANTED.—Influential and experienced CHIEF AGENTS for Baroda, Ahmedabad, Surat and Indore on most liberal terms. Security in all cases is essential. Apply to:—S. KABBOOR, B.A., F.C.I., Superintendent, (of Branches and Chief Agencies) 44, Linga Chetty Street, G. T. MADRAS.
C1588

WANTED—ONE MOTOR MECHANIC, to join immediately, must be Ford specialist, and expert in repairs of Motor Cycles and other Cars. Permanent post with prospects. Must be able to take independent charge of repair Workshop and control labour. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Messrs. STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Nasik City.
A R1170

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE by a young and honest Hindu has student up to Matric, please. Apply Box No. 7303 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1673

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as a RENT COLLECTOR by one having experience in the line. Apply Box. No. 7300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1618

BOOK-KEEPER—With 6 years' experience seeks position in above capacity, or as general clerk. Apply Box. No. 7299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1616

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—AIRY ROOMS or third and fourth FLOORS for Rs. 315, at Girgaum Road. Please apply Box No. 7305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11076

TO BE LET—A COTTAGE and the first floor of a storied bungalow at "Marrott" Palace Murzban Road, Andheri about six minutes walk from station. Apply K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R1602

TO LET—ROOMS for office purposes in the vicinity of Apollo St., Fort. Rents moderate. Imediate occupation. Apply Box No. 7298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R16.0

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 2 to 4 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Kalbadevi Jetha Market.
C R1569

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, known as AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to be immediately in parts or whole floors at reasonable rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 4 p.m.
C1 R1514

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—(1) 5 tons MOTOR TRUCK, John Thorney Croft Co.'s best English make with Bosch Magneto and Ensign Carburetter. In perfect working order. (2) 4 tons MOTOR TRUCK, Garford Motor Truck Co.'s make with Bosch Magneto and Zenith Carburetter. In perfect working order. Apply to VIRAMGAM ALFRED MILLS CO., LTD., VIRAMGAM.
C11666

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

BOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds, Re. 2; 12 packets vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Vegetable seeds, Re. 2; 12 plants young varieties, Re. 6; 12 plants young Cre. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Re. 12. Lists free on application M. DEVAPPA SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMP—SUDAN 1902, O. S. G. S.: 10pt. Wmk. Quatrefoil Cat. 15. Re. 1/8. 5 Wmk. S. and G., 15as. and Rs. 1/3 Surely. Paire and Blocks pro rata. All IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
B R 11661

SCHOOL OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" Know your future for ten years, Secret system of prolonging longevity, Full Annual Life Reading and Horoscope of every body, etc. It also teaches the science of telling future [illegible]
Apply to THE PRINCIPAL [illegible]

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Complete NESMYTH PRESS and 30 FIN of Platt Brothers. Apply TREMBAKLAL, 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.
K R1696

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Vacation classes have begun. Apply immediately, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R1622

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 18 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams; imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Re. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Re. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

FOR SALE—BEST MIRZAPUR CARPETS of Choice and Design can be obtained from "The HILAL TRADING CO., BHADOHI, O. R. Rly." (Benares State) at a very moderate rate. Trial Order Solicited. The business is under the best management. Bombay Agents, Export and Import Merchants, 364, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, Bombay. S. MOHANMED DIN, HAJI KADER BUKHS.
T R1395

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES.

ON 15th October, 1921 and thereafter on every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11039

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 12th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 15th October and thereafter every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11038

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C1898

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PEKING MARU" having arrived on the 11th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short delivery and damages are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 10th October, 1921.

MASINA HOSPITAL AND SIR SHAPOORJI BROACHA POST GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSTEL.

BOMBAY.

POST-GRADUATE Training in Medicine, Laboratory and Hospital Administration work—Applications are invited for eight scholarships to be awarded for the above training, each scholarship of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum and tenable for two years, two of the scholarships reserved for women-graduates in Medicine. Applicants must be graduates in Medicine of the University of Bombay or of any statutory Indian University. Preference given to applicants intending to proceed for higher Examinations in Medicine or having an additional degree in Arts or Science. Selected applicants will get free Board and Lodging and will by turn receive training (1) Medicine, Pathology and Bacteriology, (2) Surgery including Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye Diseases, (3) Operation Theatre and Casualty Practice, (4) Midwifery and Gynaecology, (5) Practice in the X-Rays and Electrical Department, (6) Administration of a General Hospital. Personal interview essential before final selection. Apply in own handwriting with authorised list of marks obtained in the subjects of the Final Examination for the Degree in Medicine.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL, [illegible]
Grant Medical College, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

A large and varied stock of valuable diamond, pearl, emerald and ruby jewellery is on Sale. A rare opportunity. Apply to Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI and BILIMORIA, Solicitors Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11077

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality the following temporary establishment for fair-duty during the ensuing Kartiki-Fair:—

Qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS.—Pay Rs. 2-8 per day 2nd class single railway-fare.

Qualified COMPOUNDERS.—Pay 1-4 per day 3rd class single railway-fare.

The applicants should therefore submit their applications, with testimonials, to the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1921.

(Sd). B. V. KANE.
Chief Officer.

Pandharpur, 10th Oct. 1921.
C11072

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons, Firm, Company or Corporation who may export, import, show or cause to be shown, any copy of the three films "Son OF TARZAN," "ADVENTURE OF TARZAN" and "MIRACLE OF THE JUNGLE," the exclusive rights for which for India, Burma and Ceylon are being controlled by Madan Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta, in the abovementioned territories will be infringing the Copyright; and immediate action will be taken to hold him or them responsible for any loss that may be suffered in consequence of the said exportation or importation or exhibition or through any attempts towards the same.

J. F. MADAN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Madan Theatres, Ld.
5, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.
C 11073

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 10 a.m. on the 15th November, 1921, by the undersigned for the Supply of articles of dict as published in Part VI "Mysore Gazette" 15th September, 1921.
TA C11056

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1922, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer in Chief on Thursday, the 10th November, 1921.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1/ one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-keeper,
Junagad State Railway.

Junagad, dated 5th October, 1921.
TA C11068

LOST SHARES

LOST SHARE.

A TEMPORARY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 424 of the Khataw Mackenji S. W. Co., Ltd., standing in names of Magenlal Chunilal and Hiralal Chaganlal, if found please return to the following address.

GULABDES MOTIRAM,
Old Share Bazar.
R1621

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
E. 4058.
4-10-21.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and one codicil of Seth TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIVANDAS, a Justice of the Peace Merchant and landed Proprietor late of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

1. Bai RATANBAI, widow, 2 MANORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, 3 GORDHANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, 4. DHARAMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS the widow and sons of the abovenamed deceased 2, 3, and 4 Merchants and 5 MANECKLAL NATHABHAI MEHTA, late Secretary of the deceased all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at West Side, Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay the executors named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(64.) W. J. HOWARD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my Clients TELRAM NARAYENDAS VISHNU TUKARAM and KHANDERAO ANANT JOSHI have contracted to purchase from Messrs. TYABJEE AND CO., the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any claim on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritence or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 2 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon,—situate at Kumbharwada Second Cross Lane at present Chakla Street, Cross Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 657, New No. 6343, Old Survey No. 913 and New Survey No. 2291, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2015 and Street No. 13-19 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Devji Premji and on or towards the South by the property of Vasanji Devraj.

Dated this 12th day of October 1921.

SHUMS A. TYABJI.
Attorney-at-Law.
C11075

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the provisions of The Indian Company's Act, 1913, and having its registered office of Bombay, has, have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Leasehold plot or ground situate in the Saundatti Village of the town of Parasgad Taluka in the District of Belgaum, admeasuring 16 acres and 34 gunthas or thereabouts and facing towards the North the road leading from Bagewad to Saundatti and bearing Survey No. 2, togteher with the buildings standing thereon and known by the name of Saundatti Factory with the gins, press and premises held in connection therewith and also all fixed and moveable machinery, tools, furniture and stores in sites contained therein.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1921.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11071

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 582.

SALE OF LAND AT DANDA IN BANDRA.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 24th October 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, the land of late Mr. Zuran Gowria situated at Moje Dande in Bandra bearing survey No. 123 Pot 7 and 9 admeasuring 10½ gunthas and assessment Re. 2-12.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 276 CASES AMERICAN CUT TACKS.

By order of office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. C. T. Bowring and Co's godown at Masagon Tram Terminus (150) cases of one inch, and (126) cases of 2in. Blue American Cut Tacks each case of (112) packets of one lb.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARES, ETC.

Under instructions from F. S. Aspden, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 23rd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier, the following consisting of drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, electroplatedwares, glasswares, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 519 TONS OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

By the order of Messrs. Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Abdulhusein Bodhalji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Jeithat at Victoria Road, Byculla, the following:—

About 171 pieces 180 tons Bellarpur teak square.

164 pieces 15 tons various size Chanda teak.
171 pieces 207 tons various size Bellapur teak.
137 pieces 9 tons 4in. by 1in. size, Rangoon teak.
194 pieces 108 tons various size, Chanda teak.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

Private offers will be received.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Hardware, coir yarn, soap, A. matter pesters, chinaware, galvanised sheets, automobile parts, shoes, silver assay paper, wheel, calcium carbide, turpentine, sample oil, enamel glasswares, bobbins, colour, betelnuts, sugar samples, teak wire, pipe, tobacco, coir rope [illegible] copper ingots, gunny bags, acid, [illegible] machine tools, aquaria, aluminium utensils, dog spikes, gold thread, buttons, machinery, sugar, tea, cement, fish plates chine clay, soy beans, shells, lamp, cotton [illegible] cement, oil, varnish tins, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of October, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandra Hill Road near "Chimbhoy" very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters, rich carpets drawing room Sofas and Chairs, cabinets, ornaments table and hanging lamps, cane furniture writing tables, office chairs, glass door cupboards. Single and double bedstands, cloth and gown presses. Dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almirahs, ice box one large iron stone, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. J. Gosset and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.
Suit No. 2693 of 1921.

Abdula Abdul Rahim vs. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamietram.

Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 16th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand 2696 decimal point fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/16359, Old Survey No. 3/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3207 (3) and Street No. 10A and bounded as follows, on the East the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Bank of India Ltd., and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mr. A. S. Mehenti

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on plot No. 27 at Nowroji Hill estate, the following plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 25, Nowroji Hill estate having frontage of about 69 feet to Dongri Street and containing an area of about 613 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as plot No. 26, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 58 feet to Dongri street and a return frontage of about 80 feet to a proposed 40 feet road on its North and containing an area of about 513 square yards.

Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 27, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 310 square yards.

Lot. No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 28, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 347 square yards.

Lot No. 5.—A similar plot known as plot No. 29, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 63 feet and containing an area of about 321 square yards.

Note.—The Board propose to lay out the land on the South of Lots 3, 4 and 5 as recreation ground. This land is now occupied by a number of semi-permanent sheds and no guarantee can be given as to when these sheds will be removed.

Lot No. 6.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 32, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet and containing an area of about 589 square yards.

Lot No. 7.—A similar plot frontage about 60 ft. area about 555 sq. yds. known as plot No. 33.

Lot. No. 8.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 34, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 54 feet and containing an area of about 508 square yards.

Shops and godown will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY COTTON QUILTS, HOSIERY, BATH MATS, RAZORS, BEACES, CROCKERYWARE HARDWARE CUTLERY, CELLULOID TOYS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 case Celluloid Toys.
1 crate crockeryware.
12 cases window glasses.
1 case Hardware.

On account and risk of Esmail Haji Casam and Sons 2 cases fancy cotton quilts.

1 case navy cotton and Wool embo Hose and 4 doz. cotton mates.

On account and risk of Haji Adam Abdoola. 4 cases Razors of Joseph Rodgers and Sons.

By order of Assarmal Muljimal and on account and risk of Messrs. V. Karsondas and Co.:—

7 cases Cutlery contain razors, buttons, safety pins, pencils, belts, mirrors, inkstand, tie clips, playing cards, pocket books, etc., etc.

On account and risk of Therbhai Esmaljt:—
1 case braces of president suspender company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.
Bombay, 13th October, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To night a Charming Vitagraph Society Drama of the Stage and the Country

"The Garter Girl"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
Starring the exquisite Screen—Beauty
GORINNE GRIFFITH
the Vaudeville Actress who went to the Country to find the real Man.

It has been termed one of Corinne Griffith's best efforts.

"The Garter Girl"
Beautiful Scenic Effect—Splendid dancing—dazzling Costumes.
A Comedy in the Programme
Four shows To-day at: 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-end Cinema.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
LAST FEW NIGHTS
TO-DAY at 9-30.
TO-DAY at 9-30.
NO. 4 PROGRAMME
NO. 4 PROGRAMME
Fourth Complete Change
Madan Theatres, Limited. Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
in Opera Musical Comedy and Revue.
PLEASE NOTE.—A complete English Synopsis is given away free to every patron
TO-DAY BOOKING at S. ROSE & Co.'s.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6 30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
EPISODES No. 3, 4 AND 5.
EPISODES No. 3, 4 AND 5.
EPISODES No 3, 4 AND 5.

THE ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road a few paces from the Parsi Statue
ONCE
TO
EVERYWOMAN
featuring
DOROTHY PHILLIPS.
The drama is a human document. It is the story of a selfish daughter of the household who accepts the sacrifices of the wife of the family because she has a good voice and thus she rises to the giddy height of glory when she forgets her home and friends. Then comes an hour when her mother's vine-clad cottage proves a citadel of love, Soe,
ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN
Daily Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death-defying Hero of Daredevil Feats
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A man's fight against great odds for the love of a girl and the protection of her fortune.
FIFTH WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 11th THE DANCING DEVIL
12th. HAZARDOUS HEIGHTS.
TOM SANTSCHI
IN
BEYOND THE TRAIL
Second Series
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m Sunday at 3-30 & 6-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA
—o—
Out of the Jaws of Death?
Do you like to be thrilled regular and often? Of course you do, Everybody with good red blood does. Her is a taste of one of the breathless, thrilling moments in these serial of sensation and mystery. You will see most daring and realistic scenes in
The Thrilling Serial Photoplay
The Branded Four
STARRING
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Prices as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-day and To-morrow only, a glorious new Indian Mythological Film.

"TRIDANDI SANYAS"

a dazzling Super production by the Bharat Film Manufacturing Coy. Here is a soul-inspiring devotional Episode of the sacrad Mahabharat the religious History of the Pandavas and Kauravs, with the beautiful immortal Draupadi, as the central figure

Tridandi Sanyas

For the first time in Bombay

A comedy in the Programme

To-night ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List Free on Application.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 12.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 585 and advanced till Rs. 590 at which price the market remained steady till 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 587½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 588½ and closed at Rs. 588½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 529 and advanced till Rs. 535. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 524½ and advanced till Rs. 531. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 434 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. It opens to-day with a quite feeling.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	—	—	588/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	...	—	435/2
Fine Oomra Dec.- Jany.	—	—	533
Do March	—	—	530

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 12th Oct 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May.	—	—	588
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	—	—	440
Fine Oomra's Dec.-Jany.	—	—	532
Do March	—	—	530

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	—	425	410	395	—
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	490	480	460	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	520	510	490	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	505	495	475	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	—	—	—
Southerns ?	—	—	—	475	465 480

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Oversea produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p.m. on 11th Oct 1921.

Cotton	—	—	—	6432	Bales
Wheat	—	—	—	2304	Qrts.
Linseed	—	—	—	765	"
Rapeseed	—	—	—	Nil	"
Groundnut	—	—	—	3567	"
Cottonseed	—	—	—	Nil	"
Sandalwood	—	—	—	1416	"
Sunflowerseed	—	—	—	42705	"
Rice	—	—	—	2361	"
Myrabolams	—	—	—	814	"
Cutchwood	—	—	—	57	"
Turmeric	—	—	—	Nil	
Gram	—	—	—	2408	"
Jowar	—	—	—	432	"
Bajri	—	—	—	288	"
Kadai	—	—	—	Nil	"
Rabi	—	—	—	Nil	"
Coal	—	—	—	Nil	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 12.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-1.
Bars gold forward, 27-11.
Bars silver ready, 97-3.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 97-3.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 97.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/5 7/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 9/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 377.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 397.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 387
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 167.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 162.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 208.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 296.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 161.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 363.
London gold ready, s. 106-8.
London silver ready, d. 42-8.
London silver forward, d. 42-2.
Tone of silver—Steady, China bought, America and India sold.
American cross rate on London, Dollars 3.84½ per £.
French cross rate on London, 52.70 per £.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59-12. 1
5 per cent War Loan, 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/8.
The Share Market was closed to-day.

Oct. 12.

CHEMICALS.

The market continued dull. No attractive features were witnessed. Home-offers have been growing easy every day. German stuffs have evidently increased in consumption. The normal level of prices has reached now.

Bichromate Soda and Potash kept quiet. Brown Sugar of Lead kept in demand. Aniline and Antimony Salt are almost quiet. Zinc had no inquiry. U. A. Sodium Sulphide is steady. Japanese changed hands at Rs. 22 per cwt.

Oct. 12.

MILL STORES.

The quotations are as follows:—
Healds, Rs. 3-4.
Reeds, As. 5.
Roller Skins, Rs. 110.
Roller Cloth, Rs. 9/10.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 110.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 65 (country).
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-12.
Jap. Slubbings, Rs. 45.
Jap. Rowings, Rs. 38
Jap. Conical Pirn, Rs. 9
Jap. Ring Rabbeth, Rs. 13.
Bandings Eng., Rs. 1-9.

Oct. 12.

COLOUR MARKET.

Quotations:—
Congo Red (Niz), Rs. 3-12 per lb.
Congo Red (Bolt), Rs. 3-12 per lb.
Congo Red (without Brand), Rs. 3 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 13/14 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5/6 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 140/150 per cwt.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 2-4 to 4 per lb.
Fast Red Madrasi, Rs. 10/11 per lb.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ambala. Night temperature is above normal at most station.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect at Bikaner and Ajmer. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in South Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess at Veraval, Indore and in North Gujarat. Day temperature is higher than usual at Dwarka; night temperature is above normal at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Saugor and below it at Raipur; night temperature is lower than usual at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 2.75in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the South Bombay Deccan, locally in North Hyderabad and at a few stations in the North Bombay Deccan. Poona reports 0.31in. Sholapur 0.82in. Bijapur 1.12in. and Nizamabad 0.21in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Arabian Sea ahs disappeared. There has been nearly general rain in the South Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan and local rain in Mysore and on the North Madras coast with a few falls in Malabar, the Konkan, the North Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.75in. at Ratnagiri, 1.12in. at Bijapur, 1.36in. at Bellary, 1.14in. at Bangalore and 1.60in. at Masulipatam. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual in the Deccan. Weather is still unsettled off the North Madras coast.

Forecast:—Local rain is likely on the west coast and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th October 1921.

The depression off Ratnagiri yesterday is no longer of importance. A depression also exists off the Coromandel coast. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme North of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and on the North Madras coast and local in Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces and the East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Gauhati two inches; Mymensingh one; False Point two; Mussooree three-quarters; Cocanada one and a half; Calingapatam six and Gopalpur two.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The depression off Ratnagiri yesterday is no longer of importance. A depression also exists off the Coromandel coast. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam Orissa, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Southeast of Madras and North of Madras Coast and local in Hyderabad Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, West of the United Provinces and East of the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts:—Gauhati, two inches; Mymensingh, one; False Point, two; Mussoorree three quarters; Trivandrum, Bijapur one and half; Nizamabad one; Masulipatam and Cocoada one and half; Calingapatam six; Gopalpur, two.

Forecast:—Increase in South Bengal and Kashmir.

SWADESHI IN SURAT DISTRICT.

PICKETING AT CHIKHLI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CHIKHLI, Oct. 10.

The Chikhli Taluka in the Surat District is at present doing excellent work in picketing. The people are ready to abandon the vice of drinking provided they are shown how to do it. Accordingly, during the last month resolutions, prohibiting the use of liquor and toddy, have been passed through public meetings, caste panchayats and special committees. On last Sunday a vast meeting representing nearly forty of the surrounding villages was held near Chikhli, which was addressed by Mr. Dayalji Desai, President of the Surat Dist., Congress Committee. In this meeting resolutions were passed against the use of liquor, and strong village and caste committees were appointed, to enforce these resolutions. a

In Chikhli town where mere resolutions would not work, strong picketing of the liquor shops has been started as a result of which, all liquor sale substantially gone which, all liquor sale has substantially gone down. But now the shop-keepers have begun all those practices which are so rife in Bombay and Ahmedabad. They are selling liquor after regular hours, and hoarding large quantities at their homes, and then selling through the backdoor, or sending it through hired persons to their customers.

The Gandhi Cap and the Charkha are rapidly making head way into the homes of the poor as well as the rich.

There is hardly a village in the Taluka without a charkha. Foreign caps are being burnt daily. Weavers are also taking to handspun Swadeshi yarn. The Congress Committee has started an establishment to teach handweaving. Since the arrest of the Ali Brothers, progress in every item of the Congress programme is remarkable.

MADHAVRAO ROKDE FREE SCHOOL

BUILDING FUND.

Bai Janabai Rokde, the present Proprietress of the school with the help of a committee of some influential gentlemen started the building fund of the abovenamed school nearly two years ago. The Building Fund Committee has hitherto succeeded in collecting in all Rs. 18,393-12-0, out of which Rs. 17,713-14-2 have been invested in buying War Bonds of the face value of Rs. 20,000 which have been deposited with the Secretary of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation with Bai Janabai's proposal that the Schools Committee might undertake the management and maintanance of her school as she is no more able to meet with the increasing exponses of her school which she has hitherto maintained at her own cost and with the generous monthly grant from the Wadia Charities and the annual Municipal grant. Further, with the advice of the Building Fund Committee which has seen that it is quite impossible in the present state of things to secure on easy terms from the Improvement Trust a suitable plot for the intended building, Bai Janabai some time ago approached the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation with an offer of Rs. 40,000 on condition that it named one of the school buildings which it contemplates to erect on a site opposite to her present school premises, and maintained her school free in its present form. This offer has been already accepted by that body. The expenses hitherto incurred by the Building Fund Committee amount to Rs. 217-9-0 and it has advanced Rs. 225 to Bai Janabai to meet the expenses of her school. Thus the Committee has on hand Rs. 117-2-10. The promised contributions which still remain uncollected amount to Rs. 11,738. Those generous persons who have made these promises are earnestly requested to pay them as early as possible, as the sum offered to the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee will soon have to be made good. Subjoined is the list of those who have up till now paid their contributions:—

His Highness Alija Bahadur Madhavrao Shinde Rs. 5,000, Sirdar Major Malojirao Narsingrao Shitole Rs. 1,001; Sir Shapurji N. Bharoocha Rs. 1,000, Her Highness Laxmibaisaheb Powar of Dhar Rs. 1,000 Marwadi Mohonlal Maghi Rs. 501, Mr. Ranchhordas Bhuvan Rs. 500, Mr. Pandurang Javaji Chaudhari Rs. 500, Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia Rs. 500, His Highness Sir Udajira Powar of Dhar Rs. 500, His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomad Agakhan Rs. 500, Prof. T. G. Chelar proprietor of Shelar's Circus Rs. 428-4-0, Mr. Raghavji Purshotam Rs. 251, Mr. Tulsidas Koovarjee Rs. 251, Mr. Laldas Maganlal Rs. Rs. 251, Mr. Ganpatrao Godaji Kale Rs 251, Mr. Ramchandrarao Laxman Chilap Rs. Rs. 251, Mr. P. G. Singhanee J. P. Rs. 250, Proprietor Rajapurkar Dramatic Company Rs. 266, Mr. Ebrahim Dawood Kari Rs. 201, Mr. Keshavji Damji Heerjee Rs. 201, Mr. Rambhawoo Jankoji Avad Rs. Rs. 151, Bai Tarabai P. Fatarpekar Rs. 151, Mr. Babulal Gangadas Rs. 151, Mr. Kondaji P. Khandke Rs. 151, Shet Hansraj Pragji Thakarsee Rs. 101, Shet Vallabhadas Dayal Rs. 101, Mr. Madhavrao Krishnarao Power Rs. 101, Mr. Haibatrao Madhavrao Powar Rs. 125, Mr. Shivram Kondaji Powar Rs. 125, Mr. Khanderao Vithoba Kore Rs. 101, Mr. Shamrao Narayan Deshmukh Rs. 101, Bai Pirozbai J. Fatarpekarin Rs. 101, Bai Gulabbai K. Fatarpekarin Rs. 101, Mr. Umakant Shrirang Desai Rs. 101, Mrs. Laxmibai P. T. Gandhi Rs. 101, Shet Vallabhadas Jamnadas Rs. 101, Mr. Sudam Balaji Kangutkar Rs. 101, Mr. Khetsi Lalji Thakar Rs. 101, Mr. Damodar Savlaram Yande Rs. 101, Mr. Balkrishna Janduji Bankar Rs. 101, Mr. Arjunrao Govindrao Gole Rs. 101, Dr. A. L. Nair Rs. 101, Mr. Anantrao Jeevan Nakhva Rs. 101, Mr. Vishnoo Abaji Patil Pendharee Rs. 101, Shet Kashinath Deoji Dhuru Rs. 100, Mr. Bapulal Chunilal Zaveri Rs. 100, Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Zaveri Rs 100, Mr. Chunibhai Dayabhai Vakharvalla 100, Mr. Jeevajirao K. Parulkar Rs. 100, Shet Devajee Harchandjee Rs. 100, Rao Saheb K. R. Korgaokar Rs. 100, Shet Ratilal Dullabharam Vaka Rs. 100, Shet Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 100, Mr Mahomed Roshan Rs. 51, Mr. Naginchand Kapurchand Rs. 51, and A Sympathiser Rs. 51, Interest on the amount deposited with the Bank of India Rs. 995. Total Rs. 19,393-12-0.

PT. R, K BHARGAVA GOES TO JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

A Muttra message says that Pandit Radha Krishna Bhargava, President of the District Congress Committee, Muttra, was bound down by the District Magistrate under section 112 Cr. P. C. for one year in default on year's simple imprisonment which he elected.

Three non-cooperators were put up before the Deputy Magistrate, Muttra under section 228 I.P.C., (intentional insult or interruption to pubic servant in judicial proceedins) for shouting Mahatma Gandhi's name in the court precincts and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each or in default two weeks simple imprisonment.

SURAT NEWS.

LALAJI'S VISIT

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 10

Lala Lajpatrai was here on the 6th inst. in company of Mr. V. J. Patel. He was taken to the Patidar Vidyarthi Asharam in procession consisting of some ten thousand persons all clad in khadder. The enthusiasm in the town was unbounded.

Rander, a suburban town near Surat invited Lalaji in the afternoon.

In the evening under the presidentship of Dr. Dixit a meeting was held in the Victoria Gardens where some 15,000 persons assembled. Lalaji spoke for about an hour during which time the whole audience was kept spell-bound. He dwelt upon the times of his first visit to this place in the memorable year 1907 when the definite spilt between the Moderates and the Nationalists occurred which manifests itself distinctly in the form of the moderates submerging in the bureaucracy. That spilt was bound In inimitable language Lalaji made out the case for Self-Determination for India. He said the calculating spirit of some of our friends was but the measure of the depth of our degradation. No price is too great for the achievement of Swaraj, because Swaraj is life,, dependence means death. The obstacles in our path of the attainment of the goal is our educated community. Sixty crores of cloth that might have to be sacrificed is nothing compared to our freedom. Even 60 trillions are nothing, if we have to sacrifice them for Swaraj. What is however wanted is not money, but noble and heroic men and women. The measure of our fitness for independence as laid down by the new Reform Act is an insult to the country. If we are unfit no Parliament can give us Swaraj, and if we are fit, no power on earth can resist our onward march. Parliament of England has nothing whatsoever to do with our fitness or unfitness. We are the sole judge of our fitness. N. C. O. is the only way through which Swaraj can be achieved. The history of the last one year is quite sufficient to convince all our friends to come, but out of the civil cometh good. and foes alike of the merits of the movement.

The whole mentality has changed. It would not have been believed two years ago that hundreds of thousands of people of this country were ready to repeat the text of the resolution for which the Ali Brothers and others are being prosecuted. This movement again shows how futile the other movement of bomb-throwing or violence by a few individuals in Bengal was. If prison-houses which are meant for the criminals, thieves and robbers and other moral deliquents were to be filled by thousands of patriots, no Government can any longer go on or resist the perfectly legitimate demands of the people. We may even grant for the sake of argument that the present Government has given us some blessings and though the Moderate are one with us in shewing the actual economic drain on the country, yet because man is not merely an economic animal, what we want is Swaraj at any cost, and nothing short of it can satisfy us. Signs of success are visible all around. On account of the change of the old methods of our Congress, the rich and the poor are brought together on one common platform, and are unanimous in their demand for Swaraj. This is all due to the present movement of N. C. O. and until the goal is reached it should not be given up. If only one crore of our men and women out of our 32 crores were only to be ready and determined nobody on earth can resist our attempt. This land of Gujerat has in the course of one century, given birth to two great men on earth—Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Mahatma Gandhi, and it is therefore fervently hoped that men and women of this land will not fail them.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel followed Lalaji. He explainedand emphasised certain points in Gujarati so elogently put forth in Hindi by Lalaji and finally said that in a short time the country was to be face to face with either of the two questions, viz., non-payment of taxes or civil disobedience, without either the one or the other of which he himself did not hope much to achieve the final goal. Our National Organisation with sufficient finance at its back was almost complete, and our refusal to be excited at the arrests of the Ali Brothers and others go directly to the credit of the N. C. O.

After Lalaji's and Patel's speeches were over a *garba* by some ladies brought the proceeding to a close.

BENGAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Provincial Khilafat Committee reiterated the Karachi resolution, congratulated the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress on their opening the path of civil disobedience and condemned the action of Government in forfeiting the Ulemas' Fatwa.

News has been received in Madras of the death in England of Mr. J. F. Hobes, I.C.S., due to injuries received in the accident at Simla on account of which he was taken to England for treatment. He was before being placed on duty with Government of India, the Under-Secretary to Madras Government in the Revenue Department.

His Excellency the Vicroy and Countess Reading accompanied by staff and Sir John Wood, Political Secretary and Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary left Simla on the 11th instant for Srinagar.

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MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

MR. AZAD'S DEFENCE ADDRESS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 11.

The Malegaon Riot Case is at last drawing to a close. Since my last visit the Court room has been adorned with an enlarged map of Malegaon, showing the important places connected with the Riot. But, as the Judge remarked yesterday, it is unfortunately posted up side down and Mr. M. K. Azad improved the occasion by observing that it was probably keeping up the tradition of the P. W. D.

On the Court resuming its sitting on Monday, Mr. Azad, counsel for the defence, commenced his address to the assessors. After stating how the accused had been drawn from all classes from professional men and merchants down to the humblest weavers Mr. Azad said that on 24th May when he first appeared as counsel, he had only 16 men to defend but later on the number had swelled. Among the accused were men of different political persuasions and position, non-cooperators and co-operators and men who had no political opinions at all, and, therefore, he requested the assessors not to be influenced by political considerations. Mr. Azad then referred to their duty as assessors and told them how he proposed to with the large and conflicting mass of evidence. He said that the case had, Minerva-like, been born out of the head of a certain individual who would remain unnamed for the present. There was the underlying idea and in accordance with it, an attempt had been made to prove that the events which took place long before 25th April led up to and culminated in out burst. The theory of the Prosecution was that long before the 25th, certain events and occurrences, to which groups of accused were parties, had necessary connection and bearing on the event which resulted in the murder of the Sub-Inspector and the Constable. The Counsel was not offering a counter theory but it was necessary for him to deal with the prosecution theory. To meet that theory they had certain witnesses whose evidence they had to consider and here the Counsel gave the assessors a lists of such witnesses). On the top of all they had to deal with what was described as agitation at Malegaon and next in order of importance was the case against volunteers before the resident Magistrate. The whole case was of an extraordinary character.

A LANDMARK.

Unlike the witness, Ghaisas, who had written the history of Malegaon, probably from the time of the British occupation, the Counsel proposed to take them only one or two years back, to December 1919, which he regarded as a landmark in the modern history of Malegaon. It was in December 1919 that another witness. Mr. Mobedji, District Deputy Collector, first went to Malegaon and in Mr. Mobedji's words, it was an auspicious occasion and to the accused full of hopes and promise. They were having peace celebrations and the meeting was very largely attended. Moulvi Abdul Majid presided and all the people of Malegaon were of one mind. That was in December 1919 "and to-day," said the Counsel "the same Moulvi Abdul Majid, who had welcomed two years ago the representative of the British Government is a fugitive from justice."

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN STATE OF DENMARK.

The Counsel, after commenting on the grim irony of the situation said that something was rotten in the State of Denmark. "Surely," said he "Something must have happened during these two years to bring about so complete a change in the outlook of the people." At this, the Court interrupting, told the counsel to confine himself to events at Malegaon. The Counsel said that was exactly what he was doing; but unfortunately the Prosecution had enlarged their theory and brought in several matters to which reference was necessary. Addressing the Assessors Mr. Azad said that something must have happened since the peace celebrations, when all the people were of one mind, that some fellow citizens of Moulvi Abdul Majid should stand before them charged with offences of grave character. They might be told that these citizens were conspirators and their common object was to overthrow (and correcting himself) overawe the Government officials. That, at any rate, was the Prosecution theory and they had to consider how they were expected to accept that theory.

ALLUSION TO POLITICAL AGITATION.

One point that had unduly and unnecessarily been emphasised was that political agitation was always carried on in a manner which would of necessity result in the infringement of laws and encroachments on the rights of others. First of all from the evidence that had been led they had been taken from December 1919, to March 1920, when the Khilafat Committee was established at Malegaon. He hoped nobody would accuse him of political harangue, but he asked them to consider what might be the object in eliciting that incident. There was a theory behind it and the Prosecution knew that if they could only sustain that theory they could have the men, prominently connected with the Khilafat, condemned and sent to jail. It was a matter of common knowledge, said the Counsel, that the Khilafat was purely a citizens' movement, though it was looked upon by officials with misgiving. The Volunteer Movement was a necessary corollary of the first. The Prosecution had suggested that as late as 15th March 1920, a volunteer corps was established, so that by the time might come when a Magistrate, like Mr. Thakar, in his just and law-loving conscience, would inflict fine of fifty rupees on poor people.

The Counsel was proceeding when Mr. Rangnekar interrupting said it was a comment on the conduct of the Magistrate.

Mr. Azad replied that the conduct had been responsible for what followed.

The Court observed it was a matter of opinion. Mr. Azad agreed but said the question was whether in this case the conduct was not responsible.

THE KHILAFAT QUESTION.

Continuing his address, Mr. Azad ridiculed the suggestion of the prosecution regarding the volunteers and said that the Khilafat people knew that meeting would be organized and propaganda work undertaken and all that required supervision and control.

The Counsel knew that the authorities did welcome volunteers. In fact witness Ghaisas had told them that he had no objection to volunteers proceeding. The Counsel described how Malegaon was one of the most industrious towns. It was justly famous all over the country for manufacturing saws. Most of these manufacturers were Mussulmans, keen about their religion. It was common knowledge that the Khilafat question agitated their minds long before 1920 when the terms of the Turkish Treaty were announced. The promoters of the Khilafat movement knew well that men attending meetings would be drawn from all classes and that the presence of volunteers would be necessary to keep order. The meetings were very largely attended, in fact, by five, six or seven thousands people, and they had it from witness, Amir Dinmahomed, that eight thousand were present at the meeting to consider the social boycott of non-Khilafatists. Was it surprising then, that volunteers should be organised with the object of keeping order, etc., without troubling the police? Witness, Ghaisas and other official witnesses had told them that they had nothing to do with these meetings. Witness, Ghaisas, had told them distinctly "I never bothered myself about these meetings." Yet, said the Counsel, they foun dthat volunteers were a red rag to the authorities, including the deceased Sub-Inspector and much had been made of that in confidential reports. It was amazing that the representatives of the British Governments should have regarded a purely civil and peaceful movement as antagonistic to government, law and order. Counsel hoped that by their finding the assessors would show that they did not fall victims to the alarmistic view of uneasy officials.

Continuing, Mr. Azad said that for some considerable time after the establishment of the Khilafat Committee those who were agreed in their views of the Khilafat carried on their propaganda. It was necessary, said Counsel, for them to have an idea, at that stage, about what transpired between the establishment of the Khilafat Committee and 5th February 1921, when the Imdadul Fund was started. The Counsel referred them to the clear and concise statement made by the accused. Moulvi Azizur Rehman. The Counsel did not want to waste their time in telling them what the Khilafat was; nor were they concerned with its *pros* and *cons*. To Mussulmans the Khilafat had become a question of life and death and here they had a real Moulvi well versed in Mussulman theology and a member of the All-India Council of Mussulman divines telling them what had happened to affect the course of events.

A POINT OF RELEVANCY.

The Counsel began to read Moulvi Azizur Rehman's statement, when the Court objected, saying it was not evidence and what was stated was a matter of opinion.

Mr. Azad pointed out that he was reading the accused's statement and that he was right in doing so. They could not have it both ways. In his statement the Moulvi had explained what had taken place.

The Court remarked that it was all out side the case.

Mr. Azad maintained it was important to the case. The accused was telling them in his statement how he came to be arrested and he would ask them to believe it. The Evidence Act did not say that the accused's statement ought to be proved.

Mr. Rangnekar said th equestion was whether it was relevant.

Mr. Azad said he meant to refer to it and put it to the assessors and the Court and then read out the Moulvi's statement, in which he had shown how non-violent non-co-opedation was the last remedy sanctioned by God's Commandments

MAULVI AZIZUR RAHMAN'S STATEMENT.

I am one of the religious men. I am a member of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema for the Delhi Province. I am an admirer of the Khilafat as it is the original object of the Islamic religion. I have full sympathy for the Khilafat. I am wandering in several places in India, preaching religion for about 15 year. My religious advice is in accordance with the great sayings of God and His apostle Rasul. When the great war began, and the Turks unfortunately joined hands with the Germans, the Indian Mohamedans were in a dilemma. On the one side there was our Emperor—we being his subjects—and on the other side there were out Khalifa and the Turks—our brethren. Under the circumstances we asked ourselves: "What should we do and to whom should we help?" No sooner did we decide between the two questions—which were at variance with each other—than we received, from the Emperor and his Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, the following public message:—

"This is the time for putting to test the loyalty of the Indian Mohamedans; if they help Government for securing success in the war we promise that we shall not interfere with the Khilafat of the Mohamedan, and shall preserve it intact. In the same way we shall not allow the repute of any of the holy places to be destroyed."

"This is the time for putting to the test hearts of the Indian loyal Mohamedans, and they secured success in the war for the King, with their full help, with men and money. When the Emperor was completely victorious, he and his Prime Minister forgot their Mohamedan subjects, and with them all the former promises. The Indian Mohamedans became sad and restless when Stambol was occupied by the military, Shaikh-ul-Islam was sent to Malta a prisoner, the Khalifa was placed under surveillance, Shaikh-ul-Hind (Executive Officer of the religious order of the Khalifa) was arrested at Mecca (the Holy Place), and sent to Malta and the Holy Places were taken possession of. Deputations were sent from India in order to remind the Emperor of his promises, but without success. At last the Mohamedans could not help acting according to their religion and the holy Koran. The Commandments of God are written in the holy Koran. The first duty of the Mussalmans is to practise Non-Violent Non-Co-operation according to the Commands of God. The All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema has similarly commanded the Mohamedans to practise Non-Violent Non-Co-operation. I give below the great saying of God in the same language in support of what I have stated above:—

"Innama Yanaha Ko Mulla Ho Anil Lazina Katalu Kunim "Fiddine was Afflhraju kumm minn deyare kumm Wajaham ala Ikharajekumm un Tvalawekum was Mantra Yatawallahumm Faulaeka Unimyajwalemun (zuwalemoon)."

Translation:—"God forbids you to keep friendship with those who fight with you for religious purposes and remove you from your stability or with those who help in the cause. Those who will keep friendship or co-operate with such men will of course be considered as offenders"

In my advice, I place before the public such great sayings from the Kuran-e-Shareef, and suggest to practise Non-Violence Non-Co-operation. Moreover, Mahatma Gandhiji's proposal is also in accordance with the great saying of God given above. I, therefore, advise the public to accept the above proposal, and I honestly believe that the law is not violated by such advice. To tell the truth, the public have, according to law or religion, no other remedy open to them except this, to establish their rights. I think this is the last remedy. In my opinion, I have not, upto this time, violated the law. I think the local authorities must not have liked this conduct of mine, and have therefore, prosecuted me. I am obliged to defend myself in this case only because the charges are derogatory to my good name. (Syed Aziz-ul-Rehman, the obedient servant of the Ulema and Waz Pracharale of Delhi).

TOO LATE TO TURN ROUND.

Mr. Azad, continuing his address, said that the statement gave events in a nutshell. It was the case of the prosecution and, after having chosen to waste their time by leading evidence, it was not now open to them to turn round and say it was not relevant. Men had unnecessarily been dragged into the case and the Khilafat question had promixuously been mentioned. One point attempted to be made out by the Prosecution was that preachers came from outside and preached at Malegaon. Moulvi Azizur Rehman was, according to the prosecution, inciting people, whereas, in his own humble way, he was endeavouring to tell the people of the word of God. It was open to the Assessors to accept or reject the statement though there might be hundred and one witnesses of the character of the prosecution witnesses to speak to the contrary. The Evidence Act did not prevent them from accepting it, though it was unfortunate that the law of this country prevented the accused from going into the box and giving evidence on oath.

Mr. Azad, then referred to the history of discontent at Malegaon and the rise of the volunteer movement. He felt sure that the prosecution would refer to it in their turn as a fact to suit their theory. They had been told by the Prosecution witnesses, particularly Police Constable, Bhargav, that drilling of volunteers commenced only in January last. He asked them just to note the ineptitude of such evidence, especially when they had the evidence to show that the movement began in March 1920. There wae some point in Bhargav saying that drilling began only in January last, though it was common knowledge that drilling must go on side by side with the establishment of volunteers. Other wise what was the difference, asked the Counsel, between an ordinary gang of men and a disciplined body of volunteers.

Continuing Mr. Azad referred to 5th February when the Imdad Fund was started and read from the manifesto of eleven leaders to show that one of the objects of the congress and the Khilafat parties was to establish national schools. A fund was inaugurated in the full belief that it would be utilized for the education of the children of Malegaon and they had Mobedji's evidence on the point. There was other evidence also. The fund was established with the object of financing national schools and in a short time a large sum was collected. They collected fifty to sixty rupees daily and it was not astonishing, having regard to the fact that Non-Khilafatists could devote Rs. 2,000 to carry on the agitation against the fund.

NOTHING UNLAWFUL.

Mr. Azad, continuing, challenged the prosecution and said that nothing had happened which in the smallest degree could be regarded as unlawful. The movement was carried on absolutely within the cannons of non-co-operation. What happened was that when the adversaries of the Khilafat found no weapons legitimately left to them and grew jealous of the success of the Khilafatists, they resorted to tactics such as the witness, Amirshet, had done. Non-co-operation had triumphed and people like Amirshet, Gafurshet, Chandmiya and Lallu shet were waiting for their opportunity and that opportunity came at last. For some considerable time after the establishment of the Imdadul fund, said the Counsel, there was no dissentient voice. For the first time on the 27th February the Fund Committee felt called upon to express disapproval of the conduct of Amirshet and a few otuers. At first, these latter were with the Fund party and until certain events came to pass they willingly helped the fund. The Counsel referred to the evidence, of Abdul Hamid, who had admitted "I never objected to the fund and I was paying towards it," etc. He also read the resolution of Fund Committee dated 27th February last and said that they could see from these what had happened in between. He would deal with the events of this period in their proper sequence but emphasized the point in witness Amir's evidence that collectors employed by the fund used to persuade unwilling people to pay and if they persisted in refusing they let them go. The thing was, proceeded the Council, that people did not want their children to be educated in Government-aided schools and in this connection recalled the evidence of Mobedji, whose conduse, he said, was in refreshing contrast to that of Collector Simcox and commended Mobedji's just and dispassionate view of its being a purely civil movement. They had, in witness, Ghaisas' words, that not more than ten people were left among the protestants and they were chiefly Bakridi Sirdar, Amirshet, Gafurshet Hamidshet, etc. The fact was, it was realised that the establishment of the Fund for national schools would have let to very considerable results. Mr. Azad emphasized the popularity of the Fund and the anxiety and willingness of leaders to support all lawful measures of the Government, so much so, that Mr. Mobedji, who had gone to Malegaon with the object of starting proceedings against them under the Criminal Procedure Code abandoned the idea altogether. The Counsel here read from Mr. Mobedji's evidence relating to the public meeting held at fort and his interview with prominent people of both sides at Malegaon Town Club. He described Amir, Gafur, Chandmaya and company as a set of mischief-mongers and said that officials not being able to use their discretion had played into their hands.

MOVEMENT ABOVE REPROACH.

Continuing he said that the object of the Fund was most landable and its promoters were respectable and educated men with a large stake in the town and some of them were undoubtedly leading men. Whether they looked at the object or men or their method, they found that the whole business was above reproach. One pice was to be deducted from the price of the every sari sold and the proceeds paid to the fund for charitable and philanthropic purposes. A lot of hubub and howl was raised over the volunteers.

In connection with alleged intimidation and violence by volunteers they had witness Kashikar's evidence about which the less said the better. Mr. Kashikar's animus and bias and avowed partisanship were borne out by the evidence of Pophale Brothers, who had distinctly stated they saw no disturbance. When the brothers were in the box, the Counsel said, he had taken pains to elicit from them that they had not left Malegaon since January last and if there was any disturbance of the kind referred to by Kashikar they would have assuredly mentioned it. While on this point counsel referred to Mr. Mobedji's evidence and observed that the Sub-Inspector and Kashikar never told him anything about harrassment by volunteers. All educated man like Kashikar with his avowedly partisan character had never breathed a word about it to the D.S.P. Shalliay. Mr Moberji had told them that he had not heard a single report of intimidation and except a reportson one occasion by the Sub-Inspector. He had heard abuses of anti-Khilafatists. Counsel declared that all these exaggerated accounts about violence and intimidation by the volunteer were spread by Amirshet, Bakridi Sirdar and others with the deliberate object of getting sympathy of the Collector and other officials. Counsel then mentioned that there were 8,000 weavers and money went from the pockets of the producers. It was the *sadi* seller who paid and how did it affect he asked men like Amirshet Bakridi Sirdar Chandinia and others of their company? Money went out of the pocket of weavers towards a good object and as Citizens of Malegaon if objectors had taken their proper place in connection with fund all would have gone well, but no, there was mischief in their hearts and unfortunately it turned out they pursued the matter in a spirit of bitter hostility, animus and ravengefulness.

Counsel then turned to the evidence of Mr. Simcox. After expression his belief that Mr. Simcox allowed himself to be put on the wrong side of the fence Counsel remarked that Mr. Simcox was willing the fund should be stopped. In his evidence which Counsel read out he had stated even though the fund was collected peacefully he regarded it as disloyal. To this reference Mr. Rangnekar objected on ground, Court, had disallowed the question though the witness's statement had remained on record. It was a mistake in the copy, said Mr. Rangakar. Mr. Azad continuing said it was extremely unfortunate Mr, Simcox should regard it with disapproval even though it was collected peacefully and for a good object.

Mr. Azad then said how painfully he had been, disillusioned by Mr. Simcox's evidence when Court interrupting, said he could not refer to his own opinions. Whereupon Mr. Azad told the assessors that they must have painfully been disillusioned by the Collector's evidence. Mr. Simcox had told them he had known Bakridi Sirdar just a little, and they would presently see, added Counsel what mischief just a little friendship could do. On the 15th February Mr. Simcox took charge of the District. On the 27th February, the Fund Committee had to disapprove the conduct of Mr. Bakridi and his friends; and Counsel said they could not avoid a very unhappy conjecture.

Proceeding he mentioned the visit to Nasik two or three times of Bakridi and his friends. Regarding these visits Mr. Simcox's memory was quite clear. The first time Bakridi accompanied by Gafur, etc., visited Mr. Simcox and the latter sent a D. O. to Mr. Mobedji being moved of course, by the piteous wails of Mr. Bakridi and his companions. The latter was given post haste on the 8th March, and armed with Mr. Simcox's letter these men approached Mr. Mobedji at Soundana. Unfortunately they had not seen that the letter though there was a subsequent letter in which Mr. Simcox had advised Mr. Mobedji to proceed slowly what happened to the first letter they were entitled to know. From that time Mr. Mobedji had no rest or peace. He had his orders and had to go to Malegaon. Bakridi Sirdar being friendly with Mr. Simcox no one was left in peace. Counsel sharply criticised Mr. Simcox for his undue hurry rather indecent haste in moving on one-sided version of men like Bakridi without making an impartial enquiry.

Court here interrupted and seemed to think there was no indecent haste. Counsel retorted that men of responsibility did not usually gave such letters. Court did not remember what Mr. Simcox said. Mr. Rangnekar quoted Mr. Simcox admitting he might have given a letter to Bakridi's party to be given to Mr. Mobedji. Mr. Azad quoted from Abdul Hamid's evidence that the letter was so given. The Court, there upon, remarked there was no indecent haste.

Mr. Azad continuing said that Mr. Mobedji might not have gone to Malegaon at all. His visit was in consequence of Bakridi approaching Mr. Simcox at Nasik which precipitated Mr. Mobedji moving out to Malegaon. The Judge still maintained there was no undue hurry on Mr. Simcox's part. Mr. Azad pointed out that was nothing else especially in view of circumstances. Mr. Simcox was not acting in an ordinary course as was done when the complaint was received. Hurry consisted in that very men who were sent off with a letter and Counsel's suggestion was that Mr. Simcox had it in his mind that matter should not be delayed for a moment. The Deputy Collector proceeded at once to take action. It was very reasonable to believe that Bakridi and his friends would be blustering in the town about their friendsship with the Collector and boasting of their achievement in bringing down the Deputy Collector to take action against their rivals. Does it all show, asked Counsel, that they wanted judicial enquiry especially in absence of a letter? Was it unreasonable, he asked, to think that Mr. Simcox had acted in a great hurry? Obviously Mr. Simcox had taken Bakridi much too seriously. At this stage Mr. Rangnekar interrupting said Hamid was not asked about the letter Mr. Azad read out Hamid's statement on the point and further showed from the evidence on record that the Collector's note was given to Mr. Mobedji and it was intended for him. Mr. Azad then said that when Mr. Mobedji arrived at Malegaon he changed his mind finding the situation different from what Bakridi had represented it to be. Mr. Simcox had stated in his evidence that he had got reports from Mobedji and the Mamlatdar to whom Counsel referred "as our friend Ghaisas" (laughter). Mr. Azad then pointed out how Mr. Simcox on his own evidence had held no enquiry before, issuing the proclamation but went solely on the reports of his subordinates. A passing order of that kind made it incumbent on the Collector to satisfy himself by investigation that there was a reasonable cause for action. Counsel read out section 42 District Police Act and explained its penal character. Court observed it was not penal but restrictive whereupon Mr. Azad pointed out that it was certainly a penal and not confiscational order that prohibited people from doing certain things under the pain of punishment and, therefore, an enquiry was the least thing required before issuing order.

At this stage Court rose for Lunch.

AFTER DUNCH.

On court reassembling after the lunch interval, Mr. Azad continued his address to the assessors. He read section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, under which Mr. Simcox's order was made and which reads thus:—

BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT.

"42 (1) The Magistrate of the District, or in his absence and subject to his order the Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in any town or village and present therein or in the neighbourhood thereof, may whenever and *for such time as it shall appear necessary*, by a notification publicly promulgated or addressed to individuals, prohibit in such town or village or the vicinity thereof, the carrying of arms, cudgets or other weapons, the carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles, the exhibition of persons or of corpses or figures thereof, the public utterance of crier, singing of songs, playing of music, delivery of harrangues and use of gestures or mimitic representations and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards, or of any other object or thing which may be of a nature to outrage morality or decency or in the opinion of such magistrate, may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite to the commission of an offence, to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistence to or contempt of the law or of a lawful authority."

Mr. Azad said that as the section stood it was clear that there ought to have been an enquiry though it was not an essential ingredient. Mr. Simcox had before him only the Sub-Inspector's version but surely that was not enough reason for passing an order of the kind.

The court remarked that that was a matter left to the District Magistrate's discretion by law. Mr. Azad said that it may exactly what he wanted to show that the Magistrate had not exercised his discretion properly. Mr. Azad said that the order of the District Magistrate was highly provocative and made without proper investigation. The court interrupted and regarded any comment on the D. M.'s order as irrelevant. Mr. Azad replied that he was trying to show to the assessors—and to the court that the order was based on insufficient evidence. He was entitled to comment on the evidence of the witness and here read out that portion of Mr. Simcox's evidence which explained how he had issued the order. The manner, continued Mr. Azad, in which the order was drafted showed it was done in very great haste. Mr. Azad after reading the order, said that if there was anything to justify the view that the order was drafted in almost indecent haste it was the fact that no period was mentioned during which the order was to be operative, though the prescription of such period was a very necessary ingredient of an order under section 42. Surely it would not be contended that the order was to hold good for ever! Counsel then referred to the meeting of Mr. Thakar, Resident Magistrate with Mr. Simcox on the 13th April at Manmad. The Resident Magistrateship had only been newly created. Mr. Thakar arrived at Malegaon on the 11th April. Mr. Simcox was there till the 12th morning. On the evening of the 12th, lathis were seized, and it was most extraordinary, the coincidence—commented the counsel—and then there was the conference at Manmad. Yet they had been told by the Collector that he gave no special instructions! Mr. Thakar had told them under what circumstances he met Mr. Simcox on the 13th April at Manmad. Here counsel read portion of Mr. Thakar's evidence and asked: "After reading this to you, gentlemen, if any comment of mine necessary?" It was obvious, he continued, what the reasons of the interview at Manmad were. Mr. Thakar had told them that he had been summoned by telegram to advise the collector regarding an affair of Rama's Temple, an affair altogether without Mr. Thakar's jurisdiction. Counsel asked them to remember the sequence of events that lathis were seized on the evening of the 12th, Mr. Simcox had left the place only that morning. But he had full 24 hours during which to consult, Mr. Thakar, if he wanted to regarding the Rama's Temple affair at Nasik. They could draw their own inference. Court observed that Mr. Thakar had been appointed weeks before. Mr. Azad retorted "But Government had never thought of wasting money over that till them."

"PASSAGE-AT-ARMS."

Continuing he said that there was one thing clear, however, namely, that the officials were determined to make an example of the volunteers, this gave rise to a passage-at-arms between the court and counsel and the latter maintained that it could not be explained in any other manner. He was trying to show from the evidence that the conduct of the officials was open to such an inference as that he had suggested. He did not think there was any other point in regard to which the evidence of different witnesses stood out so clearly. A slight disregard of the order resulted in a fine of Rs. 50. In regard to the proceedings against the volunteers, they had the evidence of Mr. Gosavi Pleader, who was present in Court at the time. His testimony was the very best they could get and most disinterested too—regarding the incident at the Resident Magistrate's court after the conviction. Mr. Gosavi had stated that the crowd was saying at the time that they had been deceived by the 11 leaders who had signed the manifesto of April 1st. The court enquired how were the people deceived. Counsel thereupon read out the relevant portion from the manifesto which condemned people wandering about the streets armed with sticks. The people must have felt in their own way but for the manifesto of the 11 persons the D. M.'s proclamation would not have been issued or that the sticks would have been seized at a *waz* or their men tried and convicted. The issuing of the Proclamation said he, was to discredit the signatories.

The court observed it was only accidental. Mr. Azad said it was thoughtless in the manner in which it had been promulgated. Mr. Azad then referred to Mr. Simcox's statement that he had attached no importance to a suggestion made by the anti-Fundists that a similar fund had been suppressed at Nagpur. That was only traditional with the civilians.

The court, interrupting, said it did not think so. Mr. Azad pointed out how Mr. Simcox had told them that he "attached no importance" to it. Counsel next read the petition from the anti-Fundists, making running comments on the absurdity or recklessness of the allegations made against the pro-Fund Party, Mr. Azad commented on the significance of the fact that until the arrival in the district of Mr. Simcox there was no complaint regarding the Fund. It was only shortly after his arrival at Nasik that the complaint started, and Bakridi Sudar was a friend of Mr. Simcox! Then regarding Mr. Simcox's evidence about the award of compensation wherein he had admitted of having received instructions to make the award "as quickly as possible," he asked what was the necessity for such haste.

The court reminded counsel that it was about compensation. Counsel agreed that it as but he wanted to know what was the hurry, and it was reasonable to make an adverse inference of Mr. Simcox's conduct in this matter. It was only to satisfy the clamour of those who were mostly witnesses. Proceeding counsel referred to the manifesto of the leaders and pointed out that when they issued the manifesto and circulated it broadcast, they must have felt that it would stay the hands of Government officials. On the other hand, what happened on this occasion, showed that it really became very dangerous whenever people tried to assist Government. Facts had been twisted and diabolical attempts had been made to misrepresent their action. When the leaders issued a manifesto like the one before the court what object could there be, he asked, but to conciliate the officials. The feeling among the people was "Serve them right for co-operating with Government!" At this stage court interrupted counsel and said it did not want him to run off into a political harangue. Mr. Azad protested and said that he was making no political harangue but had tried to point out the very just feeling among the people.

Continuing, he said that soon after the slighting by officials of the leaders prosecutions had been launched against the volunteers. He commented on Mr. Ghaisa's evidence which he said, was not free from artistic touches of its own the object of the Proclamation could have been only one, said he, namely the enforced protection of certain people who had been aggrieved by the carrying of lathis. Some witnesses had sworn tha tthe volunteers were tyrannising. Every law, every order could have only some object. Though Mr. Simcox had told them that he wanted the order to apply to all cases, still they were entitled to look

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 15.

Steamer China, with the outward mails of September 29th, expected at 9 a.m.

The s. s. Egypt with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 39-41, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

50th Ordinary General Meeting of the Morvi Bank, 39-41, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	18 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	23 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PAUL—Elsie Paul, wife of C. C. Paul, Executive Engineer, Mahaboob Nahir Medak, passed away on the 28th September, 11 p.m. Deeply mourned by her husband, relatives and friends.

R1617

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE HINDU DIVISION (S. S. L.)

The members are requested to Fall-in at the Divisional Headquarters on Sunday the 16th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in Full Uniform, without fail, to receive Divisional Orders.

PARSI CHARITY.

The "Zoroastrian Calender" states that the total of charities made by Parsi individuals, etc., to charitable institutions during the past Yezdejardi year 1290, amounts approximately to Rs. 44 lakhs.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay due to all causes on 10th October was 131, the corresponding figure for last year being 124.

There were one attack and one death from cholera, one attack and three deaths from influenza, while there were no attacks and no deaths from either plague or small-pox.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA MEETING AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting held at Gandhi Maidan, on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Kelkar, Paranjpe, Lohate, Poacha, Khambatta and Bharucha will address the meeting. Mr. Ghaswalla, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

SHREE LAXMINARAYEN TEMPLE.

The 35th anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxminarayen Temple at Gowalia Tank Road will be celebrated from Thursday the 13th to Thursday the 20th October (both days inclusive) during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with different festivities as mentioned below:—

The 13th, worship of the deities during daytime; the 14th, Shree Harikirtan; the 17th, musical entertainment; the 18th, fire-works.

PUBLIC MEETING AT M. G. MARKET HALL.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar C. Ward Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day at the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel Street, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the resolution passed by the Working Committee held in Bombay on the 5th instant, will be re-affirmed.

All are requested to attend in Khadi dress.

FATHER'S TERRIBLE PROFITEERING.

Old Thomson promised his boy Willie that if he reached the age of twenty-one without smoking he would give him five pounds. Willie was then nine years old. Yesterday he became twenty-one, and his father handed him over a cheque for five pounds.

But the old man had been guilty of taking advantage of the confiding innocence of a child. Of course, a young and trusting non-smoker might agree to continue to be a non-smoker for twelve years for five pounds, but had he begun at, let us say, sixteen, he would have spent at least five pounds a year on tobacco, or twenty pounds in four years.

The father would probably have had to pay for this tobacco, either through his own stock suffering or in other ways and, therefore, old Thomson, by guilefully binding his trusting child to the path of rectitude, saved fifteen pounds, and was guilty of profiteering in vicarious virtue.

But there is yet another side to the matter. Had young Thomson become a smoker and survived to his present age of discretion, it is doubtful if he would have given up the habit for one hundred pounds.

So it seems that Mr. Thomson senior has practically swindled his offspring out of ninety-five pounds. Oh, the wicked profiteer!

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF WIFE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMITTED.

Mathur Dhanaji

vs

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

Accused Mathurji Dhanaji was living with his wife Diwali at Ahmedabad. He made a "natra" marriage with her about 16 years ago, and had four children. He had always a quarrel with Diwali. Before the day of murder Diwali asked the accused to go out of the house, and did not prepare food. Accused prepared food and then went out. On the afternoon of the 17th May accused returned home in the afternoon and asked his wife to accompany him to Amrabhai's Muvada. She refused and did not allow the children to go with him. Accused became angry and took a "dharia" (bill-hook) and dealt two or three blows with it on his wife who immediately died. After killing Diwali he sat near the corpse till the police came.

The accused made a confession before the Magistrate and further added that Diwali had illicit intercourse with Nathi's son. In the Sessions Court he stated that he did not kill Diwali.

The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder observing that there was no reason to distrust the eye-witnesses. They had no motive for giving false evidence. There was no proof of the fact that there was improper intimacy between Diwali and Nathi's son. In the confession accused had corroborated the story of the crime which the eye-witnesses had given. Suspicions in the mind of the accused regarding Diwali, on which the defence pleader had laid such stress, were not the same thing as provocation. The jury found the accused guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy. The jury's recommendation would be communicated to the High Court. Agreeing with the verdict of the jury he sentenced the accused to death.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

Mr. H. V. Diwatia appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1921.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah.

In Chamber Library.

59-21—1564-18—Payne and Co, K J Cooper a firm v Macmillan and Co, Crawford B and Co.

27-21—1924-20—Mantri and Co, Bai Gulab v Jeewanlal Harilal, Ard H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt.

In the Division Court No. 46.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes (Rent Suits).

3356-21 Khan L and M, Abdullabhai Faizullabhai v Ramgaribsing Jungbahadursing and ors, Part heard 1-10-21.

3855-21—Merk and Co, His Holiness Sirdar Syedna Tahir Saifudin Saheb v Velji Kheraj a firm.

3856-21—Mer K and Co, His Holiness Sirdar Syedna Tahir Saifudin Saheb v Shrimat Appa Saheb Sedhraj a firm, Mantri and Co.

2677-21—Ard H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal v Ardesir Khudabux Irani and ors, Mulla and M, Shroff and V.

1288-21—Matu J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Bhat Deoshanker Gulabshanker and ors.

3465-21—Bhai K and G, Goswami Tekayat Shri 108 Shri Govindnanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj v Sasoodin Ahmed and Co a firm and ors, Capt and V, Mulji Th and Co.

3515-21—Amin and D, Jamnadas Balubhai and anr v Jiwanji Dinshawji Cooper and ors.

3765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Karim Janmahomed and anr v Mahomedhussein Bohari and ors.

3,67-21—Ldg G W and Co, Vallabhdas Murlidhardas v Papatbai widow and ors, Dastur and Co.

22-21—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatoo and ors v S R Patel, Mulla and M, Pandia and Co.

23-21—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatoo and ors v S D Jasawalla.

3048-21—Amar and M, Bai Hiravahu alias Hirabai widow v Pirumiya Bhormiya and anr, Ard H D and Co.

3675-21—Amar and M, Bai Hiravahu alias Hirabai widow v Miya Ahmed Abdul Rehman, Dik and M.

3676-21—Amar and M, Bai Hiravahu alias Hirabai widow v Abu Haji Nurmahomed Casum.

3766-21—Amar and M, Kikabhai Mahomedally and ors v Shivat Brothers a firm, Madhavji and Co.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The excellent performances by "The Russian Players" during their short season at the Excelsior will be remembered. "The Russian Players" are one of the brightest and most talented little companies of entertainers we have had the pleasure of listening to for some time.

There has been four changes of programme in very short while, each delightful in itself.

I should liked to have seen much larger attendances at the Excelsior Theatre on these occasions. Performances entirely in Russian, no doubt put quite a number of patrons off attending many of the shows, on account of their inability of understanding what is being spoken. Yet personally, although I understand little if any of the Russian tongue. I enjoyed the performances of our Russian friends very much, principally from a musical and artistic standpoint, and I quite forgot to bother about the language.

A few brief comments on the fourth change of programme.

"The Mountains of Caucasia" a musical drama in two acts, was very cleverly acted. Madames Gorelova and Bourskaia, as Salome and Tamara made very charming daughters of the Count, Mr. Miropolsku, a well sustained character. Lt. Tremontaraff, Adjutant, Russian Detachment. Mr. Makeeff, and Lt. Porochin Mr. Arbatoff were, as is always the case, admirably supported by the rest of the cast.

"Musical Box" a charming little item by Mrs. Danilova and Mr. Bratoff, and "Temptation" a remarkable and impressive scena by Mrs. Gorelova and Mr. Bratoff were unquestionably fine.

Quite the funniest number on the programme was "The Broken Mirror" a very smart pantomime sketch. If you will imagine how funny it must be to watch some one behind an almost empty mirror frame, except for a few jagged edges of glass, and the someone acting pro tem as the "reflection" then you will have it. Mrs. Danilova Mr. Arbatoff and Mr. Bratoff were the clever trio in this laughable sketch.

Once again the operatic selections by Mrs. Bourskaia, delighted us, and her singing of "The Jewel Song" from "Faust" and "God send you back to me" the ever popular song, brought forth a deal of applause.

The concluding number on the programme "Billets" scenes from a soldier's life, where we had quite a number of tuneful soldier songs and lively dances brought the evenings entertainment to a close.

Those who attend the last few performances of "The Russian Players" this week will be certain of some good shows.

"The Russian Players" are enthusiastic performers and I feel sure these last few performances may be even better still.

BANK CLERKS IN TROUBLE.

CASE POSTPONED TO 27 H INST

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Police Sergeant McKenna charged (1) Vasanji Gopalji and (2) Bhimbhai Nagji, clerks in the Punjab National Bank on a charge of breach of trust as servants in respect of Rs. 6,250.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Police Officer in charge of the case having intimated his Worship that so far nothing had been found from the accused and that they had seen the table where the bundle of notes were laid which had no counter and was common to all, and therefore the police had released the accused on personal securities of Rs. 5,000 each, his Worship postponed the case till the 27th instant, remarking that the police should make a thorough enquiry into the matter as to who were present as the time the notes were on the table.

The accused were enlarged on bail of the same amount of personal security.

ALLE ED MISAPPROPRIATION.]

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment of the case in which Nagji Vallabhji and Bai Suntokbai appeared to answer a charge of misappropriation in respect of Rs. 14,000 preferred against them by Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Chairman of the Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library.

The defence was that the accused were not aware that the shares and certificates in question belonged to the Trustees or were held as such by the deceased.

His Worship under the circumstances discharged both the accused.

JAPANESE FINED UNDER ARMS ACT.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sergeant Merrifield charged V. Sate of Aga Kohama Kito Kuaishati under the Arms Act for being in possession of a revolver and ammunition without a license.

The evidence showed that the accused had a license which expired on the 17th of February, 1921, but he failed to renew it.

The defence of the accused was that owing to pressure of business he forgot to renew the license. The accused however pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25. The revolver and the ammunition were ordered to be confiscated.

EXONERATED FROM CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Saul charged Rowji Kaira, a chauffeur, with driving his motor car on the 8th instant in a rash and negligent manner.

Mr. Bomanshaw H. Daroowala, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that at about 10 a.m. the accused after overtaking a tram car going along Parel Road towards J. J. Hospital, suddenly swerved on his wrong side and collided with a tram car coming down the Byculla Bridge from his opposite direction going to Victoria Gardens. The accused though warned did not pay attention and caused the collision.

The defence was that some portion of the road near the footpath was dug up and on his left there was a row of bullock carts. His car was at a standstill because ahead of him there was a motor lorry standing on account of a tram car having halted at a stopping station at the bottom of the bridge. The tram car driver continued driving in spite of the warning given by the accused to stop and ultimately it came and collided with his car which was not in motion and slightly damaged his right mudguard.

His Worship after hearing the evidence acquitted the accused.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL MEDITATION.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bomanshah Nowroji Karkaria who died as a result of injury received on Saturday night last from assault.

The evidence showed that on the night in question two Hindus were fighting on the road at Khetwady when the deceased in trying to separate them was assaulted brutally.

Further inquiry is adjourned till the 18th instant.

MEETING OF ANJUMAN FIAZ, POONA.

CONFIDENCE ON LORD READING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

Presiding at a special meeting of Anjuman Fiaz, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed referred to the changed situation in Asia Minor consequent upon Greek reverses in Angora and expressed confidence that Lord Reading and Sir George Lloyd would bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Khilafat question.

MR. GANGADHAR RAO DESHPANDE

ARRESTED AT BELGAUM

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 12.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshapande of Belgaum, President Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and Vice-President, Tilak Swaraj Sangh, was arrested at Belgaum at 9 a.m. and brought to Dharwar at noon in a motor. He was produced before Mr. Pandit, Divisional Magistrate, who remanded him to custody and fixed 15th for commital proceeding. He informed him that not being specially authorised for the purpose, he will commit him to Sessions. The complaint against Mr. Deshapande contains extracts from his speeches at Navalgund as the President of the Dharwar District Congress Conference.

Mr. Deshapande had learnt of the warrant at Bombay where he had gone to attend a meeting called by Mahatma Gandhi last week. He came down to Poona and wired to the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, that he would arrive at Belgaum on Wednesday morning being detained in Poona for urgent private business. In order to avoid demonstrations, he motored down from Poona to Belgaum accompanied by Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona. To-day morning he informed the Police Superintendent of his arrival and presented himself at his bungalow where he was shown the warrant and arrested. Hundreds of his friends assembled at his house to see him off and profusely garlanded him. People have kept exemplary peace at Belgaum and Dharwar.

THE NANKANA CASE.

MAHANT NARAIN DAS SENTENCED TO DEATH

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Judgment was pronounced to-day in the Nankana case by Mr. Campbell, Sessions Judge. Mahant Narain Das and seven others were convicted of rioting and murder and sentenced to death. Eight were sentenced to transportation for life, 17 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest acquitted.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The depression off the Coromandel coast has not developed. The Monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and is flowing up the Gangetic plain. The Western disturbance has given rain in the Punjab and the Kumaon Hills and is passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar, Mysore, Madras (Deccan) North of Madras Coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa Sumontane, United Provinces, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad, South-east of Madras. A ffew also occured in Bengal, Malabar.

Principal amounts:—Sinapur Falls Poin one inch; Purnea one and half Naya Dumka one; Mussoorree one and half; Ratnagiri three; Bijapur, Raichur one; Hanamkonda two; Bangalore one; Cuddalore, Bellary, Kurnool, Masulipatam, Calingapatam one and half; Vizagapatam two; Gopalpur four.

Forecast:—Extension in Surmontane and United Provinces.

STILL THERE.

He was a famous hypnotist, and, as usual, he was urged to relate some stories concerning the power he had at his command.

Moreover, he was very absent-minded.

"I remember once during my stay in New York I had the pleasure of saving a workman's life. I happened to be looking out of a window on the forty-third floor when man passed me, having fallen from a window ten stories higher. I immediately concentrated my hynotic influence on him, and so arrested his fall in mid-air."

And the hypnotist, conscious that he had made a stir sat back, with a satisfied air.

"But," inquired one of his feminine admirers, "didn't the man publicly thank you for saving his life?"

"Heavens!" the hypnotist exclaimed. "Now I come to think of it, the poor chap must still be waiting up there for me to free him from the influence!"

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Times have changed. Things we were not allowed to do in the past are done now everywhere by everybody, and things we were allowed to do are no longer "done"—in the best circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Smite had had a quarrel. It ended in the usual way—feminine—and with the following feminine words:—

"Alas the days of chivalry are over."

"Chivalry be blowed!" retorted the angry husband.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Smite, pretending that she had not heard his interruption, "in the old days Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak on the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over, but you—you—you get angry simply because dear mother sat on your hat!"

The next Session of the All-India Arya Kumar Sammelan will be held at Meerut on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October. Bhai Parmanandji, M.A., late of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, is to be the President.

MALABAR RIOTING.

D. M'S PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Oct. 10.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communique:—

On the 7th rebels were observed crossing Manjeri Pandicud road to the north and collecting near Elandur. One platoon was sent in the evening to deal with the threatened rebels activity in that neighbourhood. On the 8th rebel bands were observed near Thanur and the bands north of Edakolam were reported out for looting.

The following statements of two refugees from Thuvoor confirmfed the inormation received on 31st October 1921 that about 34 Hindus were murdered by rebels at Thuvoor Statement of Valia Vuttil Krishnan Nair of Thuvoor Amsom is as follows:—

My sister is the wife of Thuvoor Adhikary Sankaran Nair. About 100 Moplahs came to my house on the 25th of September. It was about 6 a.m. Then they said, "You sons of dogs, did you not give assistance to the troops." One Moplah seized me by my right hand. I managed to escape them. A gun was aimed at me but it did not explode. Moplahs took away two of my nephews and three of my servants. Their hands were tied behind their back. I was hiding in a jungle close by. I saw them being taken away. Then the Moplahs set fire to my house and butchered the buffaloes and carried away my vessels worth in all Rs. 800. I remained in the jungle that night and went to Pandikad next day. I informed my brother-in-law, Thuvoor Adhikary of the above facts. He was at Pandikad with troops. Some of my sisters are now with Adhikary. They told me that the remaining members of my family including my wife and six children are in the house of Krishnan Kutty Nair, brother of Thuvoor Adhikary. The Moplahs do not allow them to leave the place. I alone came here.

MALABAR RELIEF.

MR. DEODHAR'S INVESTIGATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society, after investigating the condition of sufferers in Malabar, says that gratuitous relief should be given to the refugees in camps in the shape of rice, either cooked or uncooked, a little oil, a little salt, oil twice a week for bath, a few clothes, necessary medicine and special foods for children for which at least ten lakhs of rupees will be required. He has announced a donation of Rs. 5,000 from the Wadia Charities of Bombay and has offered to go round the country, at the Relief Committee's cost, to collect funds in this behalf.

MALABAR D. M'S PRESS COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Oct. 12.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communiqué:—The facts regarding the Moplah attack in Keraladishavpuram, Tanur, are as follows:—Weavers of this community had rendered some assistance to the police in making arrests. On the night of 6th October a band of about 350 armed rebels believed to be from Muchikal and Tanallur, attached the weavers' street as a revenge for the assistance and information believed to have been rendered to th police, burnt down six houses, killed seven men and wounded 10, of whom two died in the hospital after their arrival in Calicut. One woman was forced to fly for safety in an advanced state of pregnancy and delivered on the day she reached Calicut. Not content with revenge on men, these rebels did not spare children. Three children were wounded. A year old baby was brought unconscious with partial paralysis of the limbs on one side due to injury to brain. Another four year old boy was brought unconscious with cuts on his scalp suffering from concussion of brain with consequent paralysis of one leg. The face and head were greatly swollen and there was extravasation of blood into eyelids and temples. The third was a girl with a scalp wounded.

FISCAL COMMISSION,

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The provisional programme of the tour of the Fiscal Commission shows that the Commission will assemble early in November in Bombay but will take no evidence there at that time. They will start for Karachi reaching there on the 26th. At Karachi they will stay till the 2nd December and proceed to Lahore reaching there the next day. In Lahore they will spend six days and go to Delhi where another stay of four days will be made in order to take evidence. Cawnpore will next be visited on the 16th where the Committee will stay up to the 21st. They will reach Calcutta on the 5th January where evidence will last for a fortnight leaving Calcutta on the 20th January. The Committee will arrive at Rangoon on the 23rd and stay there for four days. Madras will next be visited on the 30th January and they will stay there till the 7th February. The Committee will then reassemble at Bombay on the 20th February and on the 6th March they will proceed to Delhi which would be reached on 8th March but not to take evidence.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL.

FORTBALL LEAGUE

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND.

The penultimate match in the International Charity Football League was played yesterday, when England and Ireland met in the return game. Play throughout was of an even nature and there was nothing to choose between the two sides, who took the field with several of their regular players absent. The game was of a poor nature, there being nothing in it except for some good goal-keeping on both sides, Kelly, in particular putting in some very good work.

In the first half the ball was carried up and down the field, with no result however. In the second period the Englishman had two fine opportunities of scoring, but Kelly proved the stumbling block. Ireland then got going and soon Stedman fond the net. Even play resulted after this, but towards the end England got the advantage and scored twice through Ferrie and Mayo.

England thus won by two goals to one.

The teams:—

England—Goal: King; backs: Hampson and Newby; halves: Thompson, De La Nougerede and Audus; forwards: Jeffries, Watson, Mayo, Ferrie and Riches.

Ireland—Goal: V. Kelly; backs: Henderson and Harte; halves: Taylor, Lowry and A. N. Other; forwards: Sureney, Cridge, Hedman, Small and Hierlchey.

Referee—Mr. J. McGratle.

On Saturday the K.S.L.I., the winners of the Harwood League, will play a team drawn from the other clubs in the League, and on Wednesday next the footer season will be brought to a close with the match between England and Wales in the International League.

The positions of the teams in the International League are:—

	Matches played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals for	Goals against.	Points.
England	5	3	1	1	10	6	7
Scotland	6	3	1	2	12	9	7
Ireland	6	3	3	0	8	10	6
Wales	6	1	4	0	7	9	2

ENGLISH RACING.

SCRATCHINGS FROM CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Soranus has been scratched from the Cambridgeshire.

THE CESAREWITCH PLATE.

LATEST ALTERATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The alterations in the Cesarewitch probables are as follows:—Charleville will be ridden by Frank Bullock. Money Class by Percy Jones and Mantoock by W. Bullock. Firstwheat has been omitted.

CESAREWITCH BETTING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 13.

The Cesarewitch Betting:—

4 to 1 against Tishy.

8 to 1 against Harrier.

100 to 12 against Devizes.

10 to 2 against Front Line.

100 to 9 against Yutoi.

100 to 8 against Chat Tor.

100 to 7 against Honeyglass.

20 to 1 against Greek Scholar.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON TRADE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 13.

Sir Edwin Stockton, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his speech to-day, said that prospects of the cotton trade were brighter, thanks to more orders. More machinery will be started shortly.

PUNISHMENTS BY SUMMARY COURT.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

A telegram received by the Government of India from the Officer Commanding, Malabar Column, states the following punishments have been awarded by summary courts up to 3rd October:—801 have been committed to Sessions, 1634 sentenced to 2 years, 9 persons to 20 months, 158 to 18 months, 139 to 1 year, 21 to 9 months, 44 to 6 months, 1 person to 2 months. 19 have been acquitted and 1 whipped. Total is 2830

U. P PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

The Secretary, Agra Provincial Congress Reception Committe, writes:—

The work of the Provincial Conference at Agra is progressing satisfactorily. Maulana Hasrat Mohani Saheb has been elected President of the Conference by a great majority. The Khilafat Conference will be held in the same pandal, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has been elected President of the Khilafat Conference. Fee for the Reception Committee is Rs. 5. The dates of the Provincial Conference are 22nd, 23rd and 24th instants and those of the Khilafat Conference are 25th and 26th instants.

The names of delegates from each Congress Committee must reach the Secretary, Reception Committee, Agra, by the 16th October 1921.

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PUBLICATION SUPERVISOR.
"The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 13, 1921.

WHERE IS JUSTICE ?

The Lord Chief Justice of England came to India to vindicate justice. Not the least grim irony of his brief "reign" has been the frequency with which justice has been dragged into the mud in a manner seldom experienced before. We had first the judgment in the Khoreal shooting case. Then came the gross miscarriage of justice in the Sinjhoro Police Torture Case. But it is in political cases that the new pattern of "British justice" has markedly manifested itself. If the martial law tribunals of the Punjab throttled justice beyond recovery two and a half years ago, the ordinary criminal tribunals, which have tried Non-Cooperators in various parts of the country, have vied with each other, so to say, in preventing the faith of the people in the even-handed administration of justice being revived. The most melancholy instance of this dangerous tendency is afforded by the so-called judgment in the Dharwar shooting case. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that any person, if he is truly alive to what is happening around him, can, after reading the judgment, retain the faith that justice, so far as political cases are concerned, is functioning in this land. On Tuesday we published some extracts from the judgment of the Sessions Judge and they give a vivid idea of the impartiality and anxiety to arrive at the truth which this "dispenser of justice, pure and unadulterated," has displayed in the discharge of his task. We shall not attempt to analyse his judgment. There is no need to do so; For, from the extraordinary way this farce of a trial has been conducted from the very beginning, the public had ceased to expect that the accused would get any justice at all and they were not mistaken. The Judge was given the help of two assessors to enable him to arrive at the truth—and he has only flouted their opinion, just as another judge, in the Sinjhoro torture case, flouted the opinion of his assessors, when that opinion went against the police. Thus whether the police are complainants or accused, the opinions of assesors, so long as they go against the police, are unacceptable.

One of the fundamental principles of law is that the main object of the prosecution should be not to secure the conviction of the accused but to help the court to arrive at the truth. How have both the prosecution and the Court respected this principle in Dharwar? About forty persons were wounded as a result of the firing by the police at Dharwar and the police were fully cognisant of this fact, and yet only one of them, a policeman, was produced as a witness in the case and the others were not summoned at all! Why? Because the police feared that they would all give the lie to the police story! On the other hand, about a hundred so-called eye-witnesses of the rioting were produced in court. What was the meaning of this monoeuvre on the part of the police, if it was not the prevention of the leakage of the truth? And yet the Judge did not deem it necessary to summon a single of these wounded men as witnesses, because he says it was not his business to do so! It did not strike him as anything strange that those who were actually wounded by the firing and who, thus, could be proved beyond a shadow of doubt to have been present on the scene, should not be called to give evidence, while those, the evidence of whose presence at the scene depended on their own sole testimony, should be summoned as witnesses. Then, again, the Judge saw no necessity at all for the production of Mr. Sabnis as a witness in his court, though in the beginning the greatest emphasis had been laid by the police on the testimony of this "most independent" witness and he had been made to depose in the lower court. Mr. Sabnis having given evidence very damaging to the policy story, the prosecution suppressed him altogether in the Sessions Court and the Sessions Judge, though pressed to summon him, refused to do so, because forsooth, it was not his business to do so!

It is difficult to avoid the impression that throughout the case the Judge did not consider it *his* business to arrive at the truth. He had before him only the police version and he says that was all that he needed in his investigation of the truth! If the accused fail to test the truth of the charges against them, he thinks that it is not his business either. It only simplified his task! When the judiciary of the land has come to entertain such a high view of its calling, how shall we expect to find the spirit of justice reigning in our midst? Those interested in knowing the truth, unadulterated truth, about the Dharwar firing, will find in the report of the Commission appointed by the Congress the full facts of the case related without bias and without exaggeration and, having regard to the circumstances of the case, with amazing restraint of language and feeling. As for the accused, we congratulate them all on their splendid heroism. We trust that for the sake of the reputation of the late Lord Chief Justice of England at least, if not for anything else, the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is and that justice will at last be vindicated. For the present the public can only ask: Where is justice?

Notes of the Day.

At the Snail's Speed.

The Council of the League of Nations has been engaged for the past few weeks in examining reports from the mandatory Powers relating to the administration of the various ex-enemy territories. From the speech of Mr. Wellington Koo it is clear that the status of the inhabitants of the "B" and "C" mandated territories has not yet been finally defined, though it is nearly two years since the Convention of the League was signed. This fact speaks volumes for the earnestness of the League as well as of the various mandatory Powers concerned in discharging their duties as "trustees for civilisation" of the races they have taken in their charge. Mr. Sastri protested against the introduction of the colour bar in territories taken over by the mandatory Powers where formerly there were no such invidious distinctions. But some of the mandatory Powers, particularly Great Britain, must be finding it irksome to resist the introduction of the colour bar, since in their own territories such a bar is enforced with all the weight of law and authority. It is this reluctance on the part of the members of the League to honour the spirit of the Covenant that is chiefly responsible for the snail's speed with which the League is tackling the problem of the Mandates.

Proud Privilege!

In the course of his address at the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva, Mr. Sastri is reported to have reproved those Powers, who, while accepting mandates for ex-enemy territories and constituting themselves as "trustees of civilisation," have devised in these territories laws and regulations, which, in effect "introduce a colour bar, make invidious distinctions between white and coloured races, [illegible] in general, do not hesitate to subject [illegible] populations within their areas [illegible] coloured [illegible]ions and, he was sorry to [illegible] to certain hardsh[illegible]" Mr. Sastri is add, even indignities stated to have referred in particular to German West Africa, where the Germans did not [illegible] a colour bar or introduce these invidious distinctions, but where, now that the territory has passed into the hands of the South African Union and forms virtually a portion of the British Empire all these distinctions have been introduced. "I appeal in particular," Mr. Sastri said, "to my friends, Lord Robert Cecil and his worthy and distinguished colleagues in the representation of South Africa in this League, so to use their undoubted moral authority and influence that, neither I or my successor in the representation of India, nor Japan, the permanently represented Power in the Council, which has also had occasion to protest against the terms of this Mandate, will find it necessary to come on this platform and tell the Assembly that we are worse off under the trustees of the League than we were under the Germans." Yet, the tragedy of it is that though Mr. Sastri was at liberty to speak thus of the grievances of the non-whites in mandated territories he could not open his mouth in the Assembly about the indignities to which his own countrymen are being subjected day after day in various parts of the Empire, because the domestic grievances of the members of the Empire are, under the rules of the Covenant of the League, prohibited from being ventilated in the Assembly. India, thus, is at liberty to plead for just and humane treatment of the nationals of every other country except her own! Still India is a proud member both of the League and the Empire!

Back Bay Scheme.

We have of late witnessed many a phase of the ways of the Government of Bombay in regard to the Reclamation scheme. The scheme was not placed before the public till it was actually in operation and even then what little information about it has been vouchsafed to the public has been most reluctantly disclosed. Even to-day what the public know about it is, perhaps, not even half of what has been kept away from them. His Excellency the Governor said not long ago that he had taken up the scheme at the request of the citizens of Bombay. There is absolutely no record that the latter were hungering after the scheme. No act of the legislature was passed, no bill was introduced and no opinions were invited before this costly and chimerical scheme was launched. Even the Legislative Council was not consulted. One of the queerest things that has recently leaked out is the fact that orders for dredgers and other machinery for the Back Bay Reclamation were placed by the Government of Bombay so far back as May 1920, before due sanction was obtained!

Duty of Citizens.

Though late, the members of the local Legislative Council appear now to realise the seriousness of the position. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai condemned, and condemned rightly, the Back Bay scheme as far too expensive. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai also thought that while there was no question of the capacity of the Department to spend, the question was whether, looking to the present and the past, the Department was likely to spend the money in a business-like manner. After giving instances of the unbusiness-like ways of the Development Department Mr. Harilal proceeded to state: "I would give an example of the autocratic, reckless and unbusiness-like way in which things have been managed in the past in order to illustrate what might happen in the future." He cited the instance of the order for 94 lakhs placed for the purchase of plants for the Back Bay scheme and suggested that the commitment was made in advance in order to avoid taking the sanction of the Reformed Council. It is high time that the members of the Council ascertained their exact functions and position before they are required to endorse blank cheques and it is equally necessary for all, the Councillors, the mercantile community and the citizens at large, who are about to protest against the absolutism of the Development Directorate, to demand a satisfactory answer to the question whether huge schemes can be launched and orders placed with regard to them, without consulting them.

Thin-clad Scheme of Exploitation.

A Reuter cablegram the other day mentioned the suggestion of the "Railway Gazette" that the export credits scheme be availed of for the benefit of the Indian railways to the extent of the difference between the sum asked for by the Railway Board, as being required for the railways, and the sum actually voted in the budget for the purpose, viz. twelve million sterling. We wonder if this is a device to out-manoeuvre the Legislative Assembly. Such as it is, the Assembly is the proper constitutional authority to vote the railway as well as the other budget grants. Lord Reading will not add to his reputation if he lends the authority of his Government to such underhand devices to [illegible]rmine the powers of the legislature. [illegible]aid of the exports [illegible]e is the more to be objected [illegible] credits schem[illegible] from the first been specific to as India has [illegible]ly, excluded from its [illegible]fically, almost offensi[illegible]tion the trade operation. Since its ince[illegible]tion the trade situation has not changed so far as to demand a radical alteration of this magnitude. The reasons assigned by the "Railway Gazette" for making the recommendation are such as to evoke the most lively protests from this country. We have been publicly told by this organ of British railway opinion that India is to be constituted into an expensive workhouse for British paupers, as a means to alleviate the distress in England caused by the swelling figures of unemployment in Britain. It is a left-handed compliment which would saddle us with the cost of interest on a large unnecessary borrowing, not to mention the still more objectionable probability of the sum being spent in England, (it would not otherwise materially help in reducing British unemployment) and the consequent loss through the middlemen's heavy charges at the cost of India. England has in the past always found it easy to affect philanthrophy at other people's cost; but we trust the public conscience of India is by this time sufficiently aroused not to permit the Government to consent to such obviously thin-clad schemes of exploitation.

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

PERSECUTION OF MR. MANILAL

(BY BENSARI DAS CHATURVEDI.)

The readers of your paper are aware how Mr. and Mrs. Manilal were deported from Fiyi in April 1920, without any trial. The Indians in Feiyi sent a memorial to the Feiji Government signed by thousands of our countrymen there that Mr. Manilal ought to be tried before an open court and Mr. Manilal himself challenged the Feiji Government many a time to do so, but the Feiji authorities have always behaved towards him in a cowardly manner. The Feiji Governor wrote that Mr. Manilal was "regarded beyond all reasonable doubt as being the prime mover in the agitation in Feiji and that he was dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony" but the Governor has never had the courage to take up the challenge of the Feiji Indians and Mr. Manilal.

When Mr. Manilal reached New Zealand he informed the Secretary of the Auckland District Law Committee of his intention to gain admission to the Bar in the Dominion. On the advice of the Secretary Mr. Manilal passed an examination in New Zealand Law in August 1920. Then he was told to wait and give the Law Society a notice of his intention to apply for admission during two months. In the meanwhile Mr. H. P. Richmond, President of the Law Society in Auckland informed Mr. C. J. Tunks, who was acting for Mr. Manilal, that as the nimbus surrounding Mr. Manilal was purely political he could not take any action to oppose the application and yet on the eve of the expiry of the notice he announced to Mr. Tunks that he was going to oppose the application! Rumours were spread that they expected to prove some serious charges concerning Mr. Manilal's professional and political conduct in Feiji. When the case came before Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice on the 10th November 1920, Mr. Richmond could produce no evidence at all, but asked for an adjournment to obtain affidavits from Feiji. The adjournment was granted. Instead of getting any affidavits from Feiji Mr. Richmond obtained some from holiday makers, visiting New Zealand during the Christmas, indicating vaguely that Mr. Manilal was the principal cause of the industrial upheaval in Feiji last year and, therefore responsible for all the consequences and that his general reputation and character were such that he was unfit for admission to the New Zealand Bar. Mr. Richmond was now prepared to go on with the case but Mr. Manilal wanted to file affidavits in reply and he managed to file some twenty affidavits.

A Travesty of Justice.

The Law Society tried their utmost to find some flaws in Mr. Manilal's own affidavits but they could find no loopholes. Then in their despair they brought one affidavit from the Hon. H. M. Scott, K.C., Mayor of Suva, who had, as everybody knows in Feiji, racial political and professional bias against Mr. Manilal and who is the Solicitor and the general adviser of the C. S. R. Company, the greatest exploiter of Indian labourers in Feiji. Mr. Scott wrote in his affidavit that he was retained by the Feiji Government to make enquiries in the cases arising out of the Indian disturbances and that he formed the opinion that Mr. Manilal was the principal cause and that he was disaffected to His Majesty the King! It is noteworthy that Mr. Scott is notorious for his anti-Indian views. He did not take any fees for his so-called services to the Feiji Government. In fact, he officiously undertook the job on account of his desire to do something for the C. S. R. Company. Mr. Manilal had affidavits of some labour members of the New Zealand Parliament, who had been to Feiji after the Feiji tragedy, and who had opportunities of studying the situation on the spot. Mr. Manilal's case was very strong but the court decided it against him. He was refused the permission to practise in New Zealand. The decision of the court is nothing less than a travesty of justice.

Mr. J. Purtell Secretary, Sugar worker's union, Auckland, writes in the "Star" of Auckland some very important things about this case. His views are reproduced here:—

THE CASE OF MR. MANILAL.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—As an Englishman, I confess (I am only voicing the opinion of the British worker) that I am ashamed of the decision given by the Full Court in the case of the Hindu barrister, Mr. Manilal. The Court does not assume anything regarding the impartiality of such outsiders as Messrs. McCombs, Barjram, Holland and Howard, M.P.'s. On the contrary, the Court presumed against them that they did not have the necessary opportunities to judge concerning Mr. Manilal's part in the strike. Even such witnesses from Fiji as Messrs. Fremlin, Whitcombe and Gustafsson are disregarded, although they furnish details of personal investigation, whereas Mr. Scott, solicitor for the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., who acted for the Fiji Government without any fees, just to strike terror amongst Indian workers and cause them to go back to their work, is assumed to have all possible materials to specialise in judging of Mr. Manilal's part in the strike. I have reliable information that both Mr. Scott and the Governor of Fiji told an influential man in Fiji that they had really no evidence procurable in Court against Mr. Manilal. But the New Zealand Court does not call upon Mr. Richmond to produce Mr. Scott in the witness box and assumes Mr. Scott's opinions to be true. Why have not the authorities in Fiji responded to the Indian challenge to give Mr. Manilal a judicial trial? Why is he still allowed to remain on the rolls in Fiji and London, where he can still appear as counsel before the Privy Council in any appeal against a decision of our own Appeal Courts? Surely it is only logical to conclude that a man whose character is good enough for the highest Court in Great Britain is presumed to be good enough prima facie for our Colonial Courts; the more so as the presumption is backed up with the affidavits of our own M.P.'s, and a "wilderness of testimony" from Fiji itself, and must certainly prevail against the mere suppositions or suggestions of a small clique of capitalists who produce no evidence in broad day-light, and only explode insinuations about some confidential matters in the folds of the Secretary's dispatches, or the deliciences of the indentured labour questions. Our Courts have deplorably missed this opportunity of acting up to the best traditions of British justice.—I am, etc.

J. PURTELL.

The fact is that the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which has its branches in New Zeaand, used its influence to the ut-

(Continued on page 8.)

LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONCERN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

After attending a momentous conference with the Sinn Feiners to-day Mr. Lloyd George has a no less portentous discussion with the Labour Representatives on the Unemployment question from which very important developments are anticipated. The fact that the Conference has been fixed a day earlier than was expected is regarded as an indication that the Premier is desirous of getting to grips with the question.

In the meantime the King has sent a letter to the Mayor of Manchester again emphasising his concern for Unemployment. His Majesty trusts that local effort and co-operation combined with Government measures will alleviate the present distress and provide gradual restoration on a sound basis the trade and commerce of the nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT. COMMITTEE.

MEETING WITH LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 10 p.m., Oct. 12.

Six Labour representatives attended a two hours meeting of the Cabinet Unemployment Committee at Downing Street this evening after the Irish Conference had adjourned, and explained the Labour proposals for dealing with the unemployment, including the stimulation of production, housing, road-making and national relief works for the development of the enterprises of public utility. The Premier thanked the members of the deputation and intimated that he would probably see them again in order to discuss the Government's proposals.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

FIRST MEETING AT GLENAPP CASTLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 10 p.m., Oct. 12.

The Economy Committee, headed by Sir Eric Geddes, which is considering the expenditure by the Government departments, held their first meeting today at the Glenapp Castle, the Scottish residence of Lord Inchcape. It is expected that the meetings will last for a week, during which time it is understood that the Committee will specially consider the Treasury memoranda on Navy, Army and Air Force, and ask for evidence of the fighting services before their representatives start for Washington.

DISARMAMENT.

MEETING OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 10 p.m., Oct. 12.

Washington—Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has summoned the first meeting of the American representatives on the Disarmament Conference on October 13th. It is expected that the meeting will consider the reports of progress made by the Government departments in working up the data which the Conference will need when the discussion on the armaments begins.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 10 p.m., Oct. 12.

Wellington.—Sir John Salmond, Judge of Supreme Court New Zealand, will represent New Zealand at the Washington Conference.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 10 p.m., Oct. 12.

Sydney.—Treasurer Lang, referring to the three million loan that New South Wales is raising in London, said that since the Government was formed in 1920, several offers of loans had been received from America, but none had been favourably considered. Strongest American banks were now pressing the Government to open negotiations for loan.

THE SILESIAN PROBLEM.

THE ALLIES' ATTITUDE.

"GERMANY TO MOURN FOR DECADES TO COME?"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Berlin.—Chancellor Wirth in the course of a speech at Offenburg to-day dwelt upon Germany's anxiety to learn whether the Allies had changed their ideas with regard Silesia or intended to make a new State over which Germany would mourn for decades to come. He added that both the German and the Polish peoples were ready to reach an understanding but if the Warsaw Government persisted in its desire for self-aggrandizement it would result in the placing of a pestilential political corpse between the two peoples. Chancellor Wirth also hoped that the day was not far distant when all reasonable men would meet at a Conference and consider the means of averting the world from an economic crisis. He insisted that the Allies should speedily raise the military sanctions.

SLUMP IN WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING CONTINUES.

REDUCTIONS IN TONNAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lloyds Register which was published this morning, indicates that the heavy slump in the world's shipbuilding continues. Three and a quarter million tons of merchant shipping were being constructed in the United Kingdom on September 30th being a reduction of a quarter of a million compared with June 30th, but delayed and suspended tonnage amounts to a million and a quarter tons thus leaving only two millions actually under construction. The average tonnage completed in each quarter of 1913 exceeded 23 per cent of the total tonnage under construction at the beginning of the quarter but now it is only eight and a half per cent. of the total. The building which is in progress abroad totals two and a quarter million tons but of this nearly half a million is suspended tonnage which leaves under two millions actually being constructed. The countries most affected by the suspensions are Italy and the United States.

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN IN MOROCCO.

SULTAN HONOURS THE QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12.

Rabat—During the course of an official reception of the King and the Queen of Belgium who are paying a visit to Morocco, the Sultan conferred Sheriffia Military Medal on the Queen for her distinguished war services. It is significant that this is the first occasion upon which the Sultan of Morocco has received a sovereign.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRSHIP

GRISSELL PRIZE FOR BEST MOORING MAST DESIGN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12

Apropos of the lengthy discussions during the Imperial Conference on the development of airship, an interesting announcement was made that the Royal Institution of the British Architects had decided to award the Grissell Prize for the best design of Mooring Mast. The Air Ministry is keenly watching the competition and has offered to nominate an expert to assist the prize committee.

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY,

VISIT TO NEW PROVINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12.

Trento—The King and the Queen of Italy are being received with remarkable scenes of enthusiasm on the occasion of their visit to the new Italian province.

WEST HUNGARY DISPUTE.

ITALY'S MEDIATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12.

Venice.—The Austrian and the Hungarian delegations which arrived at the invitation of the Italian Foreign Minister have opened a conference with a view to settling the West Hungary dispute.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

MEDDLESOME-NESS OF INDIAN NEWSPAPERS!

JUDGMENT IN SINJHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

The following is the full text of the judgment in the Sinjhoro Police Torture Case:—

THE CROWN
vs.

1. Mahomed Hassan wd. Mahomed Waris.
2. Ganwaharkhan wd. Mahomedbux.
3. Alikhan wd. Kaisarkhan.
4. Dinarkhan wd. Jiandokhan.
5. Kamalkhan wd. Allahrakhio.

THE JUDGMENT.

The accused are charged as follows:—

That Nos. 1, 2 and 4, between the 19th to the 22nd day of February 1921, at the village of Alibux Taluka, Sinjhoro and at Yusif's bungalow voluntarily caused hurt to Nabu, Hassan, Imambux, Laung, Alan, Meehun, Ramzan, Sobho, Rais, Darhun, Ahmed, Allahabad, Nalemitho, Sabar, Alim, Allahrakhio, Pandhi and Ghulam for the purpose of extorting from them a confession or information as to the offence of theft of Vensi Bania. That they wrongfully confined the above persons for the same purpose. That they made Rasti naked in order to outrage her modesty. That they made the men above named naked to dishonour them and thereby committed offences publishable under Sections 330, 348, 354 and 355 of the Indian Penal Code.

That accused No. 5 on the 21st February 1921 at Yusif's bungalow joined the other accused in committing offences punishable under Sections 330, 348 and 355 against Laung, Rasti, Nabu and Imambux.

That accused No. 5 on the 20th and 21st February 1921 at Yusif's bungalow instigated offences of wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession and making the above persons naked and committed offences punishable under Sections 330, 348, 355 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

WHAT POLICE DIARY SHOWS.

The case diary shows that on the night of the 18th February the shop of Murijmal in village Kuli Rajar was broken into and cloth of the value of Rs. 366-12 stolen therefrom. The Sub-Inspector accused No. 5 went to the village on the 20th of February. As there were tracks of five men which had already been followed up by the Kandiari Police, Accused No. 4 sent his Head Constable accused No. 2, Baksh Mangrio, Balochkhan Zamindar and other people to follow them. He himself sent for the help of Zamindars and secured Vadero Gaji Khan and the Kamdar of K. B. Mahomed Hashim. The Sub-Inspector left with these people and arrived at a building which is known in this case as Yusif Hingoro's bungalow at 8 p.m. It is stated in his diary that he learnt from the Sowar accused No. 4 that Ahmed Hingoro witness had disclosed the name of one Ghulam Hingoro. It is also stated that from spies it came to be known that Ghulam (a witness in this case) had taken part in the offence. He was sent for from Mirpurkhas. The entry in the diary of the 21st is as follows:—

"To-day I remained in the Otak of Vadero Yusif Hingoro. Zamindar Haji Muradbux was sent for who was asked to try to get the crime traced. A Sowar was sent for from the Thanedar of Bobi who was also asked to try to trace out the offence. Ahmed Hingoro was also sent for who said that day before yesterday he had seen five men passing. Alikhan Head Constable came in the evening who also was asked to trace out the crime. Owing to night I put up there."

It appears further from the diary that on the next day, the 22nd of February, the Sub-Inspector left Yusif Hingoro's bungalow and visited the Nawab's Otak, Bobi, Jam-Nindo, Achriyan, winding up at Karam Mari where he spent the night. It also appears that the Head Constable accused No. 3, Gaji Khan Zamindar and Mahomed Hassan accused No. 1 were given instructions to inquire into this case. No further information can be obtained from the diary and the Public Prosecutor has led no evidence whatever to show what the movements of the accused were.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S FAILURE IN DUTY.

Turning to the accused's own statement it appears that between the 19th and 22nd, accused No. 1 to 4 for different periods were in the neighbourhood of Yusif's bungalow. Accused No. 4's story is that he followed the tracks from the scene of theft accompanied by two zamindars and three trackers whom he names. He arrived at Nalemitho's village within a mile or two of the bungalow at 3 p.m. This must have been the 19th. He sent for Mahomedali zamindar who is a witness and busied himself looking for footprints. Accused No. 1 came while he was asleep. Accused No. 1 and accused No. 4 were looking for prints together on the 20th. Accused No. 4's story is that when the tracking party were out examining the country round they saw Ahmed witness and from him got information about five men having passed that way. Ahmed, witness, corroborates but contradicts the accused on the point whether he gave the name of Ghulam; but from the Sub-Inspector's diary which was written up long before the details of this case became known, it is clear that he had given the name and that accused 4 is right on that point. On the afternoon of that day, it is said that when the tracking party came back to Nalemitho's village where they had been putting up in a hut, they found that accused No. 2 had arrived. Accused No. 2's statement is that he with another tracking party, which included two Zamindars and a *pagi*, arrived at sun set at Nalemitho's village. It appears also that Mahomed Khan constable was at that camp. In the evening they all went to Yusif's bungalow excepting accused No. 1 who says he left them on the way and went home. The Sub-Inspector arrived that night. On the 21st, accused No. 2 was sent to fetch Kabul Chandio. He says he was away from morning till evening. Accused No. 4 says he was sent to Bobi Thana and arrived back at 2 p.m. Accused No. 1 says he arrived at bungalow that afternoon. Accused No. 3 says he arrived at 4 p.m. and was only there for one night. On the 22nd, there is no doubt, the whole Police party went away. Accused 1 adds the information that Ghulam, witness, was produced that day. It appears that after examining him, and finding that no further information was available, they left and the Sub-Inspector proceeded on other duty, leaving instructions as noted in his diary. It was Public Prosecutor's duty to lead all evidence available from which the court could gather which of the accused were present on each of the dates in question. He has made no attempt to enlighten the court on this point, and only at the end of the case and even then with the greatest reluctance, produced the SubInspector's diary.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TORTURES.

The prosecution is based upon a petition Ex: 52 dated 27th of February which was made by witness Lashkari. The Public Prosecutor has contented himself with examining witnesses who support that petition. Briefly the allegations are as follows:—

On the 19th of February accused 4 and one Police man encamped near Alibuksh's house, that is at a distance of a mile and a half or according to one witness, at a call's distance from Nalemitho's village. There they were joined by accused No. 1. They sent for Nabu, Allan and other Machis and after questioning them stripped nine of them and beat them. They tied a clod of earth in the bend of the knee of each man and made him stand in a stooping position. Then accused No. 4 called their women folk and after threatening to pull their trouser strings detained them. Then Tejumal, Wapari Bania, Hakim Arisar, being called by their relations, came and got the women set free. On the 20th the petitioner Lashkari was called at the instance of accused 2, by Pirbux, witness. He took with him 8 men of his tribe, Lashkaris, whose names are given, and arrived at Alibuksh's village. There he saw accused No. 4 another police man, Vensi Bania (now a witness) and Manik looking on, while 8 Machis were stooping naked back to back, and a ninth Machi named Sabur walked on their backs balancing himself with a staff. Six Lashkanis on their arrival, with a seventh to walk over them, were made by accused 2 and 4 to perform naked in the same manner, and the eighth was made to wear the turbans of all the seven. This circus is said to have been performed from morning till sun set while the Police laughed. It is then alleged that accused No. 2 rode Maulu's mare and drove all the seventeen men in front of him to Yusif's bungalow beating them on the way. The petitioner Lashkari with Vensi, Manik, Maulu and others followed them and arrived at dusk in time to hear accused No. 5 order accused No. 2 to plaster mud on their anuses and make them stand naked the whole night. The petitioner stood guard over them till mid-night, when they were released and sent to the mosque to sleep. Next morning a new torture is said to have been introduced by accused No. 3. He took all the 17 men into the garden, picked out 4 of them and suspended a weight of 3 to 5 seers from the private parts of each. Then it is alleged that accused No. 2 proposed to one of them named Nabu that he should commit sodomy upon him. (The only witness who mentions this in court is Nabu himself). Then they all laughed and untied the weights. After this followed details of ill-treatment of Ramzan Kori and Ahmed Hingoro. Accused 2 is alleged to have beaten both of them. These incidents appear to be attributed to either the 21st or 22nd. Then it is alleged that the Police did nothing to Ghulam whom they had sent for because they had been bribed. Finally it is alleged that some of the victims are lying sick, some are passing blood and others can not micturate without pain and difficulty.

JUDGE'S DISBELIEF.

To my mind every incident in this petition bears the stamp of falsehood clearly upon it. The first torture, which I will refer to as the knee torture, is attributed to accused 1 and 4. The second main incident, the naked circus is attributed to accused 2 and 4, the third, the plastering of mud, is attributed to accused 2 and 5, while the last, the brick torture, in which bricks were suspended from the testicles of 4 men, is attributed to accused 3. The impartiality of the petition in distributing the offences among the five accused is not without significance. To my mind the knee torture and brick torture are pure inventions. The police are not sailors, that they should carry ropes about with them, and should know how to tie an effective knot. Every simpleton also knows that ropes tend to leave marks. It is also curious that a rope or a bit of string is a present help to the uneducated Indian in times of trouble. When the Indian Motor driver, at the foot of a steep ghat, finds that his break drum is hanging by one bolt, his thoughts turn to a piece of string. I have even known a spare wheel which unfortunately belonged to another Car to be tied on with a rope. To come to allegations of Police torture, I have come across many allegations of this kind which were proved to be false, and my recollection is that a piece of rope entered into most of them. It is almost axiomatic to any one of experience that the Police do not use rope or string for these purposes. Another general observation I have to make is that in scrutinizing a suspicious complaint of this sort the test is to ask one self what the natural result of the alleged torture would be. I do not see how any one could be induced to confess by the public ill-treatment of a number of men. The natural result would be not to extort a confession but to rouse public enmity and get the Police officers themselves into serious trouble. However high handed the Police in the Nawabshah District may be they must know that there are Zamindars like Tejumal and Pohumal anxious to seize the slightest opportunity of setting up a complaint against them, and never dare to torture people in the manner alleged. Lastly [illegible] public in the turbulent tribe with Baloch blood kanis are a turbulent tribe with Baloch blood that they would submit to such insults in the presence of their own Zamindars, and at the hands of 2 or 3 Police men.

JUDGE'S EXPERIENCES.

During the short time I have been in this District, I have had to try one case in which a hut occupied by the Police was burnt down in front of them by peasants of a similar character. On that occasion all the evidence collected by the Police and their accoutrements were burnt to ashes before their faces. Another case came before me where a Police officer was nearly killed by 2 cultivators. This petition is so obviously a mass of falsehood and exaggeration that it was incumbent upon the District Officials to sift it thoroughly before having it dished up as a Sessions case. The course pursued was the very contrary. It was not until the 1st of April that the persons were examined of those who alleged that they had been ill-treated. The District Superintendent of Police and Mukhtiarkar held a perfunctory enquiry at the end of March and soon after the accused were sen up for trial. The committal proceedings were conducted in May and June last in the court of the City Magistrate, Hyderabad and the case was committed on 3rd June 1921. The only witnesses examined from 1st to last are those who have come forward to support the mass of falsehood embodied in Ex. 52. No attempt has been made to examine people who are known to have been in the entourage of the Police. In the court the Public Prosecutor has behaved not like an officer of the Crown, but as a partisan. The result is that the court has to digest what he terms a mass of evidence but what would be more correctly discribed as a mass of lies. I have been submitted to what I can only describe as an agony of perjury from the 18th August to 7th September. One false witness after another has been examined, the Public Prosecutor knowing in many cases that his story was quite different from the statement he had made to the District Superintendent of Police at the end of March last. The object of the Public Prosecutor throughout has been not to help the court to discover the truth but to establish the allegations made in the petition Ex. 52. Possibly the wrong-headed way in which the case has been conducted may be due to the meddle-someness of the Indian news-papers. I understand that the case had been advertized all over this side of India long before it came before the court.

(To be continued.)

IRISH CONFERENCE.

SINN FEIN DELEGATES IN LONDON.

DEMONSTRATION AT DOWNING STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Vendors of Sinn Fein colours did brisk business with the crowd, chiefly of Irish sympathisers, at the entrance to Downing Street, which was awaiting the arrival of the Irish members of the Conference this morning. The British delegates were received quietly but the Sinn Feiners' appearance in two motor cars was wildly cheered. The feature of the demonstration was the waving of Sinn Fein flags showing the names of the prominent Irish delegates followed by cheering. Mr. Collins was apparently favourite and Mr. De Valera was hardly mentioned. This was varied with cries for the Republic and also "Up the Redels" and the singing of "God Save Ireland."

Shortly after the delegates were seated in the Cabinet room the crowd in Whitehall began singing hymns. Mr. Chamberlain is ill with lumbago and was absent from the Conference. It is understood that the proceedings were opened with a brief statement by Mr. Lloyd George to which Mr. Griffiths replied but at present it is not intended to publish either.

VISCOUNT GREY ON IRISH PROBLEM.

DOMINION STATUS THE ONLY SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

In the course of his speech at Berwick, Viscount Grey asserverated that the only solution of the Irish problem was to take Ireland into partnership on precisely the same terms as the self-governing Dominions with the single stipulation that while it is possible for the out-lying Dominions to have separate Navies, the protection of Britain and Ireland could only be ensured under a single authority.

LATEST CABLE.

(Received 0-35 a.m., Oct. 13.)

BRITAINS UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S TOMB.

GEN PERSHING TO LAY CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL AT WESTMINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The incident which, according to American despatches was threatening to develop unfavourably to the Anglo-American relations, has now apparently, been settled. General Pershing, who, on October 2nd, laid the Congressional Medal on the tomb of France's Unknown Warrior at Arc de Triomphe, has been waiting for the British Government to fix the date of ceremony of laying the Medal on the Unknown Warrior's tomb at Westminister, but the tiring failure of the British officials to reply to the Ambassadorial enquiries on the subject, yesterday the General ordered the American Battalion of Honour to return to Cobients from Paris. It is now announced that the British Government yesterday telegraphed to Paris expressing pleasure at the proposed visit by Gen Pershing, and assuring him of Warmest welcome. It was explained that the Ministers were absent from London last wee-end but when they returned the question was promptly dealt with by them.

IRISH PROCESSION THROUGH WEST END.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES ATTENDED BY GUNMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

When the Irish Conference adjourned this morning till afternoon the Irishmen and women bearing arms marched in procession through West end to the delegates' headquarters in Kensington, waving the Sinn Fein flags and singing Irish hymns and songs, varied by cries of "Up Sinn Fein!" There were only few spectators when the Conference resumed. No record was taken of this afternoon's conversations which were in the nature of heart to heart talk, the Sinn Fein stenographers not being admitted.

The Press Association says that curious feature of the Conference was the fact that the Irish delegates arrived attended by gunmen. Each car had armed guard whose arms were plainly visible protruding from men's pockets as they took their seats beside the drivers. The Conference this afternoon lasted an hour and a half and then adjourned till eleven o'clock on Thursday morning.

THE LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATIONS RE SILESIA.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Silesian recommendations of the Committee of the League of Nations have now been communicated to the Supreme Council in Paris. Till the Council publishes the details, it is impossible to confirm the reports in Paris and Geneva that the recommendations favour Poland, to whom it is alleged that Koenigshuette has been assigned; but, according to Reuter's representative in Berlin, the reports have intensely excited Germany, where already there is a talk of the Government resigning.

The Press is heatedly discussing the question. It is significant that an official communique is given to an article appearing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" which declares that if the League of Nations is accessory to the French attempts to ruin the German democracy and the Government is forced to resign, it will be impossible to carry out the reparations' obligations, moreover, Germany's doors will be closed tightly against bankrupt Roland who is at present longing for German goods.

With reference to the German reports that Britain has intimated her opposition to supposedly the pro-Polish recommendations of the Committee, it is authoritatively declared in London that the Allied Premiers will abide by the decision and accept the League's pronouncement.

ALLOCATION OF SILESIAN DISTRICTS.

LEAGUE'S REPORTED DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations this evening discussed Silesia. The full meeting included the experts on this question. No official announcement of the Council's decision was made, but it is reported on good authority that Germany is to receive the districts of Gleiwitz, Hindenburg and part of Beuthen, while the districts of Koenigshuette, Kattowitz and the remainder of Beuthen will go to Poland, who will also receive the Southern districts of Pless and Rybnik.

PARIS GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S VIEW.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF UNFAVOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—Mr. Meyer, German Ambassador, has visited M. Briand and it is believed made the last attempt to explain the serious consequences to Germany of the unfavourable settlement. It is unlikely that the Allied Governments will notify Germany and Poland of the decision before [illegible]

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

V. M. MANEEKJI PATEL'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your paper, for ventilating my views on the above subject, but, before doing so, I must, in justice to myself, say a few words of personal explanation in the matter, with your kind permission.

For the last six months, in fact ever since my return to Bombay from my political tour of Gujrat, serious illness in my family which has carried off more than one member, and other troubles of my own, have been preventing me, much against my will, from taking any part in the propaganda of the Non-Cooperators, as was explained by me in a letter published by the "Times of India," some time since. My continued silence, however, has furnished some people with a subject for much silly *persiflage*. I am supposed to have deliberately absented myself from all political meetings organized by the Parsee Rajkeya Sabha and to have thus deserted my colleagues at the most critical juncture. I need hardly say that there is not a particle of truth in the above supposition and that my absence from the said political meetings was not due to any fault of mine, but to the troubles referred to above. I have consistently upheld advanced political views, for thirty years, through good times and bad times, without wavering for a single moment in my allegiance to the national cause, and have made tremendous personal sacrifices for the same, of which, no one, except my best and most intimate friends, have any adequate conception. My motto in life is *mens sibi conscia recti*. I never care for the opintons of others, so long as I may be in the right. However, seeing that at the present moment my community is very sharply divided on the vexed question of presenting an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, I think it my duty to place my views before the public, for what they are worth, through the medium of your esteemed journal, and I hope you will be pleased to give them due publicity.

In the Parsee community, so far as politics are concerned, there are few what are called *quibus vivere est cogitare*. A handful of men think for the rest who indulge in a sort of vegetable existance, without adding a single new idea to the stores of political thought which have been heir-looms in the comunity, bequeated by Mr. Dadabhai Naroji and Sir Pheerozsha Mehta. At a time when in every part of the country *vox populi* can be heard in mutterings of dissatisfaction, some Parsees have come forward to present an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It is the old maxim exemplified with wonderful fidelity *populus vult decipi et decipiatur*. Some Parsees like to be imposed on, so let them be imposed on. Let them sign the requisition and present an address to the Prince, but they dare not do it in the name of the whole community. Let the Parsee admirers of the Prince present him as many addresses as they like in their own name. The Parsee Non-Cooperators will have nothing to say against them. Personally, I am entirely opposed to the idea of presenting an address to the Prince, *in the name of the community*. I view the question from the following stand-point, dispassionately and without being hysterical:—In the modern conditions of life, the India of today has no room for distinctions of race, creed or colour. Hindus, Mahommedans, Parsis and all other races inhabiting India should aspire to be Indians first and Indians to the last over every other consideration which has separated them so long, and made a united India impossible. The one hundred and fifty years that the British rule has lasted as the dominant factor in our history may be divided into three periods, the first of conquest, next of consolidation, and the last of reconstruction. In the period of conquest and consolidation, it did not matter very much whether the different races with which India is peopled were united or divided. But in the present period of reconstruction, it is imperately necessary that Indians of all denominations should be politically united. In this work of union, the people of India cannot expect help from the dominant power as obviously it is not for them to work out our destiny in future. It is clearly to their interest to follow the oft condemned *divide et impera* policy. If the Hindus, Mahommedans, Parsis and others who were separated for centuries have to be reunited they must move towards one another and come to feel that they were kinsmen and fellow members of one family. The problem of reconstruction requiries for its solution that all the people of India should draw together and move in sympathy with one another. Differences of religion have to be overcome, race distinctions forgotten, and mutual jealousies adjured. These are no doubt difficult feats to accomplish, as the Moplah rising has proved, but they are not impossible. Persevering efforts in this direction are bound to succeed in the end. There is no earthly reason why the people of India should not be raised to a place of equality among the self-governing nations of the earth. This is the work which has been undertaken by the Indian patriots, of both the Moderate and the Extremist schools. This is the work which was commenced about thirty-five years ago by the first great Indian patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji, and is still continued on the lines laid down by him. National union was the first plank of the platform of the Indian National Congress union between opposite races, union between Hindus Mahommedans, Parsis, Jews and all other peoples living in this country. The idea which is destined to work out the salvation of the Indians is the idea of Unity, which Dadabhai was never tired of impressing upon his followers. Indians must rally round this idea, if they are really anxious for the salvation of their country. Under the banner of the idea of Unity, all the races of India must assemble. The tendency to individualism which is the bane of this country keeps the different races of India apart from one another. Plato's Republic is a protest against that tendency to individualism and dispersion. Plato uses a very striking metraphor when he says that a community ought to be like an animal organism. If you touch any one part of the body the whole body feels—so society as a whole ought to be extremely sensitive to everything that happens to any one of its members. If Plato's view of society be accepted by the Parsis as true, they should sympathise with the Hindus and Mohommadans for the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat wrongs, and refuse to participate in any public rejoicings over the Prince's visit to India or to present any address to him. The wrongs of one section of the nation should be regarded as wrongs done to the whole nation and they should be remedied with the united energies of Indians of every creed and caste.

The people of India are beginning to understand something of their rights and duties as citizens, something of their real interests, and to realize that they must not fight among theselves, but rather join hands in a common effort to persuade Government to redress their common grievances. And the Parsis can not and must not stand aloof. Their interests are not different from those of the Hindus and Mahommedans. If the people of India had decided to boycott th Prince's visit, through their recognised mouth piece—the Indian National Congress—the Parsis community is bound to abide by the country's decision. Of course, no Parsis entertains any but the highest feelings of respect and regard for the He'r-Apparent to the Throne, and the noble House to which he belongs. The Parsis have ever been the staunchest supporters of the Throne and have learned to look upon every member of the Royal House of England with the love and affection which they give to their own. But they have at the same time a higher and more sacred duty to perform towards their country and their countrymen, and they must loyally abide by the country's decision to boycott the Prince's visit, as a protest against the wrongs inflicted upon its people, which still remain unredressed. This is my candid view of the matter.

In view of the above facts and circumstances, I would humbly suggest to Sir Jamsetji and the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat, to reconsider the question of presenting an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and give up the idea entirely, if possible. But if the arrangements for the resentation have proceeded so far that it is practically impossible for the Trustees to back out, without being guilty of a personal affront to the Prince I would submit with deference the consideration of the presentation of the address, not on behalf of the Parsee community, but on that of the Parsee admirers of the Prince, in which case not a single Parsis non-cooperator will have anything to say against the address.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Khetwadi Back Roard.

Bombay, October, 10.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON THE CITY'S DISTURBED SITUATION

(Associated Press.)

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning at the Council Chamber, Sir P. Rajagopalachari presiding. The attendance of members was good. Interpellations over, Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty moved an adjournment of the House to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, viz., the present condition in the city of Madras. The Council, having agreed to the proposal, the matter will be discussed in the evening at 4 o'clock.

The Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar then presented the Select Committee's report on the Madras City Tenants' Protection Bill and moved that the same be taken into consideration. The motion was carried and the Council proceeded to discuss amendments thereon.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR.

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

A complaint was field to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of one Thiruvenkada Moodali, fitter, Perambur Workshops, against Inspector Hankinson of the City Police under Section 307, I.P.C. (attempt to mudder) for shooting his father, last September. The complaisant stated that when he was returning home he saw Inspector Hankinson, and a number of police-officers and men coming along Solayman Street, where a number of people were standing. The police were alleged to have beaten these people and also threotened to school them. Inspector Hankinson, the complainant alleged, osked some coustables to open fire and as they refused to do so he snatched a gun from one of them and shot the Complainant's father. The complainant found him in a pool of blood and afterwards removed him to the General Hospital where he is still an in-patient. He states that the bullet fired at his father was picked up by him and is still in his possession. Four more similor cases against some police officers (whose names have to be ascertained on investigation) have been filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the firing at Pulianthope on August 29th. His Worship admitted the complaints and promised to pass orders on Friday.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

RE-AFFIRMED BY EAST KHANDESH

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the East Khandesh District Congress Working Committee and Special General Meeting of the District Congress Committee was held on the 9th instant at Pachora and Resolution No. 1 of the All-India Congress Committee, passed on the 5th instant at Bombay was unanimously adopted. Some members refrained from voting.

BY HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 12.

At a crowded public meeting held under the auspices of the Hubli Congress Committee a resolution was passed affirming the Working Committee Resolution and the manifesto of the leaders. Hundreds of people signed, showing their willingness to suffer for the cause if it was demanded.

BY DADAR RESIDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A crowded public meeting was held under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee at Dadar on the 10th instant, under the presidency of Mrs. Nayadev when a resolution confirming the Working Committee's resolution was passed:—

The resolution was proposed by Mr. G. B. Joshi, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and supported by Messrs. C. V. P. Shivam, I. S. Patel Kaparde, N. K. Aiyar, Gulabshanker Dholakia, N. M. Date and further by Messrs. Vithaldas Jerajani and Padabidri. Mr. Laxamanan was unanimously passed, the whole audience standing.

RELEASE OF CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT WORKERS

(From a Correspondent.)

Some leading Congress and Khilafat workers of Kapurthala were arrested on a charge of sedition against his Highness. Resolutions protesting against the action of the State Officials were adopted at several public meetings held in Jullundur and outside, and a cable was sent to his Highness in Europe drawing his attention to the high-handedness of his officers, and intimating that in certain contingencies his subjects might find it necessary to resort to Passive Resistance. It is extremely gratifying that all the gentlemen placed under arrest were released on the 7th instant.

36th INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BULLETIN NO 3

The number of visitors' seats has been limited to 3,000; the classes and rates decided by the Reception Committee are as follows:—

First Class Rs. 5,000.
Second Class Rs. 1,000.
Third Class Rs. 500.
Fourth Class Rs. 100.
Fifth Class Rs. 50 for persons having domicile in Gujarat.
Fifth Class Rs. 25 for persons not having domicile in Gujarat.

Indian States in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar are included in the Province of Gujarat.

The Rates of fees for lady visitors are the same as above; but separate seating arrangements will be made for them.

As persons having domicile in Gujarat enjoy the privilege of joining the Reception Committee at a lower rate of fees than others, the rates of visitors' tickets for them are higher than those not having domicile in Gujarat; it is hoped that other provinces will thus have greater facilities in obtaining visitors' tickets.

At present names are being registered for visitors tickets; preference for supply of tickets will be given in the order in which applications are received; such registration will be stopped when all the 3,000 tickets are taken up and not on 3,000 being merely registered. In case a person registered does not desire to take up a ticket, preference will be given to the applicant registered next to him.

The number of tickets for each class will be settled shortly by the Executive Committee.

Now that the classes and rates of visitors' tickets are finally decided, persons desiring to join the Reception Committee should enroll themselves without delay to avoid disappointment.

The rates of fees for joining the Reception Committee are as under:—

(1) For a person having domicile in Gujarat:—Rs. 25 if he is a member of any Congress organization in Gujarat. Rs. 50 if he is not such a member.

(2) For a person not having domicile in Gujarat:—Rs. 100.

Applications for registering for visitors' tickets or for Reception Committee membership forms should be made to the "General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad." Applicants should send postal stamps for reply.

The Governor of the Punjab left Simla on the 12th instant.

The Viceroy celebrated his 61st birthday on Monday.—(A. P.)

A Calcutta message of October 11th says:—Mr. J. N. Roy, Barrister, Calcutta High Court, a well-known criminal lawyer, who was attacked with influenza, died this evening.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

(Continued from page 4.)

at it in this way that the order could have only been issued with the object of protecting the non-Khilafatists, counsel referred to the seizure of two sticks—only two sticks he emphasized,—from two volunteers and the conversation that took place between the mamlatdar—Mr. Ghaisas—and Hassan Dalwala, Captain of the volunteers, and how the latter had readily consented to furnish the names of all the volunteers and his declaration that he was ready to die for his religion. Counsel hoped that most good men would be able to say as much and commented on the extreme significance of the institution of 24 cases 2 days later against the volunteers. He also commented on the failure of the prosecution to produce the sticks that had been seized by the Mamlatdar on the night of the 12th April. They had Mr. Thakar's statement that sticks had been produced before him. But said counsel it was significant that they could not be forthcoming in this court. Now if there was anything material to the case, it should be produced, counsel devoted much attention to a criticism of Mr. Thakar's evidence regarding the prosecution of the volunteers.

Mr. Azad also referred to the several alterations in the judgment of Mr. Thakar and said that from the language of the judgment it was evident that Mr. Thakar had allowed himself to be led away completely by the Sub-Inspector He read out to the assessors the judgment of Mr. Thakar.

JUDGMENT IN VOLUNTEERS' CASE.

The Sub-Inspector states there are two factions in Malegaon towns-people. Some side the co-operation and other to non-co-operation. They have also two factions for recovering the Imdadul Islam fund and Khilafat movement. The persons who sided with the above fund and Khilafat began to trouble the other party by threatening them by beating and by ridiculing them by moving two asses in the town naming them after the persons not siding with them. Thus the other side was frightened of being beaten or ruined in any way. They therefore applied to the District Magistrate of Nasik for their safety. When the District Magistrate issued an order under section forty-two one of the District Police Act forbidding the inhabitants from carrying sticks swords etectera when attending any public meeting in possession. The District Magistrates order was properly published in the town and was made known to the public in town. According to the order no persons carried sticks for seven or eight times when attending a waj or a religious ceremony. But on twelfth of April the accused and some others carried sticks in disobedience of the order. It clearly appears that the accused wanted *purposely* to evade the law and to disobey the order of the District Magistrate. When the District Magistrate *purposely* issued the order for the safety of the public in general the accused *purposely* wanted to show that the District Magistrate's order could do no harm to them if disobeyed and in order to stop this tendency it is quite necessary to punish the accused *very heavily*. I convict the accused and direct that they should pay a fine of rupees fifty in default to undergo four weeks simple imprisonment." (The italicised words were emphasized by counsel).

Mr. Azad stressed the alterations that had been made and pointed out that there was a difference in regard to the pen and ink, used suggesting interpolation subsequently. The court after looking at the copy thought there was no difference of pen or ink and added that a separate judgment ought to have been written.

Continuing to criticise the evidence dealing with the volunteers' case, Mr. Azad pointed out that the Magistrate Mr. Thakar and two constables—Hussein Maddekhan the old man who could shoot at 150 yards!" and Sripat Pavji—had given different stories of the incident at the Court after the conviction of the volunteers. Counsel laid stress on these differences which he said were fundamental and said that the whole object of the authorities from the beginning of the trial to the conviction was to instil fear into the minds of the people. The official *bandobast* as for the whole of that day. The truth was that there was a previous arrangement between the Mamlatdar, the Sub-Inspector and Mr. Thakar they were all there and they wanted to instil fear among the people, keeping themselves just within the limits of the law. There was a premeditated plan but they never knew that they were destined to play a very prominent part in the tragic drama of that day. Commenting on the fine of Rs. 50 and the strange frame of mind the Magistrate had displayed, Mr. Azad remarked that the whole thing was part of a general scheme of terrorism of the people. Otherwise the Magistrate would have two considerations in inflicting punishment namely the occasion and the damage inflicted which in this case was none at all. Having regard to the facts, Mr. Thakar should have told Bhaskerrao that a warning would do and let off the accused. Mr. Azad pointed out how in cross examination he had tried to elicit from Mr. Thakar whether having regard to the position of the accused he had considered the fine was not heavy. Mr. Azad said that it was obvious that Mr. Thakar was labouring under various extraneous influences when he imposed that heavy sentence. In fact he thought it was quite appasent that there was a premeditated plan to break the spirit of the mominş. At this stage, the court rose for the day.

IT'S NE'ER SO DRY

An old lady was sitting in a railway compartment reading her newspaper.

Suddenly she put the paper down, took her spectacles from her nose, and looked around.

"Drought, drought, drought!" she cried speaking to the young girl travelling with her. "There's nothing in the paper except the drought!"

"But, mother," answered her young companion, "we have had an abnormal dry period."

"Yes; but why worry about it?" replied the old lady. "As long as I could get a cup of tea, I should never worry if we never got any water at all."

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

most against Mr. Manilal and the authorities in Fiji also did the same. The common cause of Sydney writes:

"Dr. Manilal, an Indian barrister, has been refused permission by the Full Court to practise at the New Zealand bar. Dr. Manilal recently arrived from Fiji where he had done splendid service to his countrymen in the magnificient strike they sustained for many months against their treatment by that beneficent corporation, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. The decision to exclude Dr. Manilal from the New Zealand bar was avowedly because of the part he had taken in the Fiji strike, his qualifications in other respects not being questioned! It is a regrettable fact that of recent years the Island Dominion has become the most bitterly reactionary state in the whole of the British Dominions, and is well in the running for the Championship of the universe. This despicable kow-towing by the legal profession to the wealthy C. S. R. Company is the natural outcome of such rampant political degeneracy."

"A Dangerous Rebel."

Insulting words were used against Mr. Manilal in the New Zealand Parliament. The Hon. Mr. Michel referred to him as a "very dangerous rebel" an undesirable man who delivered most disloyal speeches and who worked up sixty one thousand Indians of Fiji into a state of frenzy. And the Hon. Sir Francis Bell (Attorney General) spoke about him in the Parliament in the following words: "Leave was given to Mr. Manilal to land in New Zealand and the reason was that it was not probable that he could do any harm here; but if we had not let him land he must have gone back to Fiji, where he could have done a great deal of harm. We were in communication with Fiji, with the result that he was permitted to land in Auckland, but he was at the same time informed that the Attorney-General had power to deport him to India and would deport him, without notice, if he did not conduct himself properly."

His only Fault.

Thus the British Dominion of New Zealand and the Crown Colony of Fiji were co-operating with each other against Mr. Manilal. It is noteworthy that not a single thing has been proved against Mr. Manilal's political or professional conduct. Even the Detective Ward of the New Zealand Dominion has not been able to find anything to complain against him. And yet Mr. Manilal has been treated in such a humiliating manner! The only fault of Mr. Manilal has been that he has stood up very bravely for his oppressed countrymen in the colonies. That is why he has always been a thorn in the side of white planters and capitalists. The planters of Mauritius used their influence with the Colonial Governor and had an order issued expelling Mr. Manilal from the Colony, but fortunately the order was vetoed by His Majesty King Edward VII and Mr. Manilal was then allowed to remain in Mauritius. We know how he was deported from Fiji and how he has been refused permission to practise in New Zealand. The Australian Government also has all along refused to allow him to practise there. A few months ago the Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements informed Mr. Manilal that he would be permitted to land in Singapore only to proceed to India but not to stay. The Colonial Secretary of Mauritius wrote to Mr. Manilal in his letter of 2nd March 1921: "You will be entitled to land in this colony but no guarantee can be given of your being allowed to remain here. Should the Government consider that your past record and your behaviour are such as to render you an undesirable inhabitant of Mauritius you ill be liable to be deported forthwith."

Thus insulted and troubled in many parts of the British Empire Mr. Manilal is returning to his motherland during this month. The British authorities in these different parts of the Empire have behaved towards him in a cowardly manner. They have punished him like a criminal without proving his guilt before any open court. Mr. Manilal was almost reduced to starvation during his 16 months' stay in New Zealand. His property in Fiji has been ruined and he himself is practically ruined for life. Such a case as that of Mr. Manilal is not a solitary instance. Such instances are to be met with everywhere. They prove to us conclusively, inspite of all the sham and humbug talks about the citizenship of the British Empire, that we Indians are the pariahs within the Empire. This is all that the British Empire means for us. Nothing more nothing less. And yet we are asked to be proud of the British Empire!

BENARI DAS CHATOWEDI.

MR PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson arrived in Calcutta this morning, and was received at Howrah railway station by representatives and workers of the Temperance Federation. After replying to the welcome address, he drove to the Great Eastern Hotel where he is staying.

Members of the Rotary Club entertained Mr. Johnson to a largely attended lunch where "Why America went dry" was the subject of his address. In the evening he was welcomed at social gathering arranged by the Temperance Federation and the W. C. T. U. at which the American Consul-General presided. Mr. Johnson will leave Calcutta after four days.

CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION AT LYALLPUR.

NON-COOPERATION PROGRAMME REAFFIRMED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Besides the resolution, boycotting the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Central Sikhs League at its third annual session at Lyallpur also passed several other resolutions including one on non-cooperation. The League reaffirmed non-cooperation resolution passed at the Lahore session of the League last year and asked the parents to withdraw their children under 16 years from the Government and Aided schools and students over 16 to leave all such institutions, requested Municipalities, Local Boards and trustees of the Government aided schools to nationalise their institutions, urged people to resign all honorary titles, requested Sikh lawyers to renounce practice at the British Courts, urged people to adopt Swadeshi and discard and burn foreign clothes and introduce hand-spinning in homes, and called upon people particularly the Sikhs to leave civil police and military services under Government in accordance with the directions of the Executive Committee of the League.

CENTENARY OF SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12.

The centenary of Sir George Williams was celebrated by the Y.M.C.A. hostels in Britain and America. A short memorial service by the grave side in the crypt of St. Paul's was followed by a public meeting in the Guildhall at which messages were read from King George and Mr. Lloyd-George. All the overseas Dominions were represented.

NEW ZEALAND GOVT. LOAN IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12.

Wellington—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey informed the deputation that the Government was placing an additional loan of half million sterling on London market. He added that it was not going to America and therefore was not going to break off the relations with the people of England "who have stood by us well in past years."

CHURCH CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12.

The Church Congress which opened at Birmingham yesterday, is expected to produce animated discussions on the questions of reform. The formidable agenda covers a wide range of ecclesiastical, social and industrial topics. Over two thousand delegates are attending the Congress.

TOTAL DEATHROLL OF "ROWAN."

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-45 p.m., Oct. 12.

It is officially announced that the deathroll of the "Rowan" disaster now totals thirty-six.

I C S. EXAMINATION IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Mr. D. B. Mair, Civil Service Commissioner, is arriving here to-day from England to confer with the Government of India on the question of holding the Civil Service Examination in India.

In the dispensaries run by the Bombay Native Cloth Merchants' Associations, the numbers of patients treated for September are as follow: (a) Foreign Medicines Section: old 1766, new 1154, total 2920; (b) Indigenous Medicines Section: Old 337, new 169, total 506; (c) Eye Section, 558.

A Calicut message says the Sessions Judge of South Malabar has acquitted Mr. Valia Kunnhi Thampuran (of the western branch of Zamorin's family) who had been committed for trial on a charge of causing death of another Thampuran (kinsman of the accused) in April last by stabbing him with a knife.—(A. P.)

THE NEAR EAST CHAOS.

FUTILITY OF BRITISH POLICY.

BY AUBREY HERBERT, M.P.

Many wars have been ended by a *vae victis* peace, and occasionally by a *vae victoribus peace*, but never probably, in the history of the world has there been such a catastrophic conclusion to war for the winners and for the losers as the present event. At the end of the war in the East we had few but technical enemies. Asia Minor hailed a British victory that was not to be a foreign conquest. All that is changed to-day. History will probably assign two occasions and two causes for the wide disasters for which our politicians are largely responsible. On January 5th, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George gave a definite pledge that we were not fighting for Thrace or the home lands of the Turks (Asia Minor). Thrace was given *sans phrase* to the Greeks, and in April, 1919, a Greek landing, under the protection of British ships, was effected at Smyrna. These Greek troops were newly recruited and undisciplined. The Greek officers followed a road through the town which was not the appointed route. Some shots were fired upon the Greeks, and massacres of a brutal character occurred.

—ET DONA RECIPIENTS.

The breach of faith of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge of 1918 and the Greek landing at Smyrna are responsible respectively for much of the unrest in India and for the creation of the power of Mustapha Kemal and the Nationalists. M. Veniselos fell, and King Constantine returned to his Throne. For a moment it seemed that our policy was to change. It appeared that Mr. Lloyd George had presented Smyrna as a personal gift to M. Veniselos. It was a bountiful reward of a demi-god to a favourite mortal, and there was no nonsense about self-determination or the consent of the governed. But after a period of rather shrill recrimination against the bad taste of the Greek electorate, Greece still received the support of the British Prime Minister. It is true our strict neutrality was proclaimed. It was, however, a neutrality that admitted the Greek Fleet to pass under the noses of our guns on the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, and to bombard open ports. In Turkey itself it is believed that we have actively assisted the Greeks, financially and with ammunition. Personally, I require better evidence before I accept either of these statements. Sir Basil Zaharoff is a Knight, interested in the manufacture of munitions, and he has received a G.C.B. and a G.C.M.G., but his British decorations do not give him British blood. He has unquestionably helped the Greeks financially and with supplies. British firms have also been encouraged by the Government answers in the House of Commons, that neutrals are free to sell to both belligerents; but there is no proof of any kind that, whatever other Powers may have done with regard to Turkey, Great Britain has furnished Government supplies or information to the Greek forces.

ENEMY AND FALSE FRIEND.

The fact remains that owing to the actions of the British Government Great Britain is regarded as an enemy by the Turks and as a false friend by the Greeks. The consequences of this policy have been to waste a fertile land that is crying aloud for development and to antagonise a people who desire our help in the development of its territory, to kill British commerce in the Near East, and paralyse the ports of Smyrna, Salonica, and Constantinople. Those who know this country and the possibilities that it holds cannot contemplate the present state of things without wondering if our worst enemy could have done us and our interests more harm. Chaos and war reign everywhere. Constantinople itself is nothing less than a European scandal. With the best will in the world it is impossible for the High Commissioner or the Allies adequately to cope with circumstances for which they are not responsible. In the old days there is a mixed company in the Grand Rue de Pera. It was mixed and quaint, velvet and rags, camels and motor-cars, but the Turks insisted on the decencies of civilization. To-day there is an endless exhibition of immortality without a parallel. Half Constantinople and a great part of Scutari have been burnt. The European and Asiatic city is packed with thousands of miserable refugees, and to complete the picture winter and starvation are approaching.

This is a black picture to paint, and there are other colours that might be used if we were fortunate enough to have another foreign policy or the prospect of it. But the truth of it is we have no foreign policy beyond the spasmodic zigzags of Mr. Lloyd George. It is possible to forgive the passion and ignorance which at the conference of Paris did so much to destroy our own interests. It is more difficult to pardon the fatuousness of a policy which continues to lay British commerce and British prestige in ruin. We hold the East with a minimum quantity of troops, and we impose conditions upon the East only possible of application with a maximum of force behind them. There is logic, if there is not morality, in Prussianism when it is backed by cannon; it is folly when its only weapons are pins. And the obvious consequences follow. Those whom we antagonise turn from us to see what can be obtained from our Allies or from our active enemies, the Bolsheviks.

A CHANCE OF INTERVENTION.

How great the change is towards ourselves is visible in the manners of the people, and, indeed, in the actions of the Nationalist Kemalist Government. Under other circumstances, it is safe to say, there would probably have been little difficulty in obtaining the release of our prisoners, who have endured so much, but again the actions of the Government, which are not sufficiently consecutive to be called a policy, stand in the way. A treaty was signed in London by Bekir Sami Bey to effect the release of those British prisoners, who, however, still remain in captivity. The actions of the British Government do not condone this breach of faith and the cruel hardship of the continued imprisonment of these gallant and unfortunate captives. But when the Turks state that after the Armistice a number of their people were arrested in Constantinople and have been in prison for two years in Malta without a trial, an Englishman finds it difficult to answer, especially when a case like that of Rahmi Bey, who had been notoriously good to British residents during the war, is cited.

Meanwhile the war goes on. Organisation, locomotion, equipment, are on the side of the Greeks. Geography and history fight for the Turks. In this war there is no Waterloo in sight. The Greeks, it is clear, will not now get to Angora, nor, if they did, would that bring the war to a successful conclusion. Greek victories, indeed, help no one except Greek newspapers, since the price of the drachma actually falls after a Greek success. The Greeks are paying a high price in men and in money for their temporary laurels. Their money, however, appears to be abundant, and there is little doubt that they can get through the winter by living on the local supplies of corn and cattle in and around Eski-Shehir. At the next pause of hostilities there will come yet another chance of an honourable intervention, and terms which both parties could agree to, and which both would be likely to prefer to the chance of winning a barren victory at the end of a further struggle. But for this a chance of heart and a change of mind in the British Cabinet is necessary. Constantinople has not as yet figured actively in the British Press. The positive moral and financial losses which we are suffering in Turkey and the negative disadvantages which we are incurring while the resources of this country are debarred to us have not yet figured in an anti-waste campaign, and consequently until pressure is brought upon the Government we are likely to continue upon our bankrupt course. In Constantinople there are Englishmen who favour the Turks and Englishmen who favour the Greeks, but there is not a single Englishman that I have met who supports the Near Eastern policy of the Government, which is indifferent to the fate of our prisoners, to the prestige of our name, and our secular interests in Turkey.—"Morning Post."

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

EXPANSION OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

POONA, Oct. 10.

The Council meeting after lunch had to wait for a few minutes for want of quorum. After a short debate the following resolution of Mr. Kalbhor was accepted. "In order that the cultivators in irrigated districts should have full justice in the distribution of the supply of water and to lessen the present number of complaints against the current method of distribution this Council recommends that a standing committees of influential cultivators in the irrigated villages should be appointed to act in cooperation with the Government officers for distribution of water and for settling disputes."

"Landlords" was added after cultivators and at the end the words "as far as practicable" were added.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The next resolution was moved by Dewan Bahadur Godbole who made out a very strong case in his preliminary speech. The resolution ran as follows;—"This Council recommends that the College of Engineering at Poona should be expanded at an early date so as to make it capable of admitting from 100 to 150 students every year to the Engineering classes instead of the present number of 60."

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye amended the resolution by adding the words "as soon as the funds permit" at the end of the resolution. The House accepted the resolution as amended.

Rao Bahadur Kale next moved that in view of the need of bringing some medical relief within an easy reach of the masses and the fact that about 90 per cent. of the population take advantage of the "*ayurvedic*" and "*unani*" system of medicine, this Council recommends the Government to appoint a committee to report on the question of the recognition and encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine and of establishing and encouraging institutions where the systems can be studied systematically and scientifically and where research and experimental work in the Indian Materia Medica can be scientifically undertaken.

After a slight discussion the resolution was accepted after being amended by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye thus: "That the said Committe ehe presided over by an Indian member of the Indian Medical Service."

The Council then appointed a House Committee to look after the comforts of the M. L. C.'s along with the internal management. Rao Sahib Harilal Desai is the President of the Committee and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas is the Secretary.

The Council then was prorogued.

SONS OF AFGHAN ROYAL FAMILY.

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 11.

A party of Afghan students proceeding to Europe for technical education, arrived in Peshawar on the 10th and left for Bombay on the 11th. They include a son of the Amir, a smart intelligent looking boy, of seven years of age, Two sons of the late Amir, half brothers of Amir Amanulla Khan and others cadets of the Afghan Royal family and nobility. The boys are in charge of Sirdar Mohamed Aziz Khan, a brother of General Nadir Khan.

Sirdar Sher Mohamed Khan the Afghan Envoy Designate to Italy and his staff also accompany the party. They were met at Landi Khana and entertained at Government expense there and in Peshawar and special arrangements were made for their journey to Bombay.

SIR HENRY DOBBS' MISSION IN KABUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

It is understood that Sir Henry Dobb's mission will not be able to return to India as soon as was expected owing to a large number of questions which have cropped up as a result of the recent arrival in Kabul of a Courier from the Afghan mission now in Europe. Mr. J. G. Acheson, I.C.S., a member of Sir Henry's mission returns to India from Kabul immediately, owing to ill-health.

TRANSFER OF REV. N. BENNET.

PUBLIC APPEAL AGAINST ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 10.

At a public meeting held to appeal against the order of transfer of Rev. Norman Bennet, Civil Chaplain, it has been alleged that the reasons of his transference were the invitation sent by Rev. Bennet to Mr. Gandhi and members of the All-India Congress Committee to a garden party when there was a proposal to hold a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at the Lucknow Improvement Trust when [illegible]

NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The Report of the Repressive Laws Committee would have excited thrilling interest fifteen months ago. No one now cares whether these laws are repealed or retained. They have ceased to frighten us, because we have ceased to fear arrests and imprisonments. We are now seeking not repeal of partirular laws or regulations but a total repeal of the system that has made them possible. We know now that the Government could have done (under ordinary law) all the things (with slight variations) that they have done (under under the laws that are to be repealed Under pressure of necessity the law advisers of the Government have discovered a potency in sections 144, 107 and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code of which they were before unaware. The fact is, that even if the ordinary law were to be changed without a change of spirit, the people of India will not benefit by it.

Though therefore the report has no interest for the people, it is a document of abiding interest to the student of the political situation in the country. The report could have been written in identical language ten years ago by the most reactionary of the civilians. The Committee concludes:—"Their retention (of Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and part 2 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1918' is necessary in view of recent occurrences and possible developments which we cannot but regard with the greatest apprehension." I have no doubt that every repressive measure that has ever been under taken has been passed under the same 'stern sense of duty' under which the laws mentioned are being retained.

I refuse to think, that the officials who passed all the repressive laws took wanton delight in repression. Lord Curzon certainly considered the Partition of Bengal a matter of public necessity, and the opponents of the measure as enemies of progress. Sir Michael O'dwyer honestly believed, that the educated classes were idiots who did not know their own welfare, meddled in things they never knew, and were no benefactors of the masses in wohse name they professed to speak. General Dyer undoubtedly thought, that unless he could teach us a lesson, every Englishwoman's life was in jeopardy. Only, in all these three cases we (including the majority of the members of the Committee) considered the officials to have perverted minds incapable of understanding the proud spirit of Bengal, of understanding the agony of educated India which knew by instinct the wants of the masses more truly than the officials in spite of their winter picnics amongst them, and of knowing that Indians would not be guilty of such diabolical inhumanliness as General Dyer in his unsoldierlike manner thought us to be. We then used to think the officials were wrong in overriding the people's wishes even though the latter might be in error. We argued to our complete satisfaction, that we were the best judges of our own condition. But now a change has come over some of us. Some of us occupy the position analogous to that of the officials. These consider themselves to be 'trustees' for the ignorant masses who are being misled by visionaries, if not also by unscrupulous agitators, and therefore in the teeth of their stubborn opposition (ignorant it may be), they carry on 'reformed' legislatures, suppress a revolt in Malabar by sacrificing precious blood although we have offered men ready to go to Malabar unarmed and persuade the Moplahs to stop their mad career of pillage and plunder. They sincerely believe that by so doing they are serving the country.

Thus we are no better than before: probably, if not certainly, we are much worse off. For now there is not only a foreign bureaucracy to cope with, but we have also a national bureaucracy to contend against. Well has Lala Lajpatrai remarked in his forceful analysis of the report, that what we want is not a change of masters but a change of the system, a change in the relations between the people and the state. The latter must represent the people or be ended. The reason for the strange phenomenon disclosed in the report is to be found in the fact, that the non-official members are irresponsible but they sincerely feel that they know our interests better than we. How can any tinkering therefore answer the aspirations of a people that are awakened and are prepared to suffer for what they understand to be their rights?—"Young India."

OUDH RENT BILL COMMITTEE

GOVT'S. BREACH OF FAITH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW Oct. 10.

Pandits Hridayanath Kunzru and Gokaranath Misra in a statement to the Press explaining the reasons for their withdrawal from the Oudh Rent Bill Select Committee, say that soon after the commencement of the discussion on the question of hereditary rights, it was stated on behalf of the Government that they would have been willing to grant such rights subject to certain restrictions had the Talukdars agreed to it but in the absence of the latters' approval they were pledged not to do so. This was a clear breach of faith on the part of the Government and it vitally affected the proceedings of the Committee. Had those who withdrew from the Committee known that Government had [illegible]

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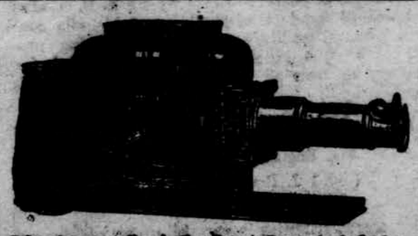

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Expart Opinins :—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

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(Sd.) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F, R. M. S.
Analyst,

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